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THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

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LATEST REGISTRATION

Nineteen Names Secured Last Saturday by the Board of Registration. Ten Local Young Men Are in the List.

The registration of last Saturday secured the names of nineteen young men who had reached the age of twenty-one since June 5th. Of these ten were residents of Andover, eight from North Andover and one from Middleton.

The registration committee consisting of Franklin H. Stacey, chief, Frank L. Brigham, George A. Christie and Patrick Barrett, were on duty from seven a. m. to nine p. m. and registered the following men.

Joseph Beaulien, 54 Essex street, Andover; Albert Boeglin 32 Thorndike street, No. Andover; Cecil A. Allen, 450 Johnson street, No. Andover; Walter John Broadhurst, 222 No Main street, Andover; James Ramsay, 18 Walnut avenue, Andover; Harry Vincent English, 39 High street, Andover; Louis Henry Johnson, 30½ Maple avenue, Andover; Hermon Jos. Hilton, 188 No. Main street, Andover; Leo Alonzo Newey, 14 Phillips court, No. Andover; Hazen Mills Richardson, 44 So. Main, Middleton; Thomas Augustus Murphy, 31 Belmont street, No. Andover; Kenneth Earl Wade, 9 Lowell street, Andover; Treffle Hamel, 58 Haverhill street, Andover; John Lawrence Parker, 321 Middlesex street, No. Andover; Samuel Forsyth, 5 Temple Place, Andover; John Henry Manning, 27 Annis street, No. Andover; Harry Clement Dalton, 64 Chestnut street, Andover; Harry Heyward Long, Bay State Road, No. Andover; Abel Wood, 4 Massachusetts avenue, No. Andover.

The committee with Franklin H. Stacey as chief registrar, is preparing for the drafting under the new law including the men between eighteen and forty-five. It is proposed that an addition will be made to the committee and the number will be ten, a part of whom will be from Ballardvale. It is expected that under the new law about one thousand men will register.

Marriage

In Andover Wednesday afternoon at 34 Essex street by Rev. F. A. Wilson, Samuel Forsyth and Mary C. McDermitt, both of Andover.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Miss Lottie Hill of Pine street, is in Greenfield, N. H., for the week.

Blanchard Ralph of Chapman court, left town Tuesday for Camp Upton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Chase are in Springfield, Vt., for their vacation.

Miss Mary Robinson of Main street, spent the week in Greenfield, N. H.

Charles A. Jenkins of the T. A. Holt Co's store, is enjoying his annual vacation.

William B. Cheever of the T. A. Holt Co., is enjoying his annual vacation.

Mark Surette of the Burns Co., tailors, is enjoying a vacation of ten days.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon of the T. A. Hot Co., is enjoying her annual vacation.

William Hardy, has returned to town, after a visit with friends in Orange, N. J.

Miss Gertrude Brady of the Smith and Dove office, has gone to Washington, D. C.

Miss Olive Hardy, has entered the employ of Philip Hardy, the contractor.

Miss Phyllis Williams, formerly of this town, was a visitor with friends this week.

Miss Eleanor Dugan of 12 Ridge street, spent the week-end at Salisbury Beach.

Mrs. George Dumont, has returned from Westport, Me., where she visited Mrs. F. H. Ladd.

Rev. E. Victor Bigelow will resume his work at the South church, next Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Mosher of Bartlet street, spending this week at Sunapee, N. H.

Harry Dalton of Chestnut street, left town Monday for Plymouth, where he spent the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stone of Main street, returned this week from their summer vacation.

Miss Virginia Truche of Salem, has been a visitor with Frances Dalton of Chestnut street, this week.

Miss Morenct West of the Smith and Dove office, has returned after a week's vacation at Hampton Beach.

Mrs. Sarah McCreadie of Florence street, has returned to her home, after a visit in Pawtucket, R. I.

Mrs. Roy Hardy was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Hardy of Florence street.

Miss Maud Millet of the Smith and Dove office, is enjoying her vacation at her home in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cheever of Chestnut street, left town Wednesday, for a few day's visit with Mr. and Mrs. James White of Stoneham.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Robert McCoubrie of Phillips street, is employed at the General Electric Co. works at Lynn.

Austin P. Wade of Chestnut street, is spending a vacation at his summer camp at Lincolnville, Maine.

George Holderness, Jr., of Boston, son of George Holderness, formerly of this town, vsited in town Sunday.

George Walsh, a student at the Franklin Institute, spent the week-end at his home on Brook street.

Mrs. Charles Hill and family of Chestnut street, are at Sunapee, N. H. and will not return until after Labor Day.

Philip Hardy, contractor, has opened an office on Main street, at the room formerly occupied by Attorney Joseph Burns.

Miss Edna Ralph of Winchester, was a recent visitor at the home of her aunt, Mrs. John Ralph, of Chapman court.

Misses Dorothy and Florence Wakefield of Maple avenue, are at the Ocean Wave hotel, North Rye beach, for their vacation.

Mrs. Richard Abbot is taking the place of Miss Gordon at the T. A. Holt Co's store, during the latter's vacation.

Miss Annie Wakefield is bookkeeper at the Wakefield market, during the absence of her sister, Miss Florence Wakefield.

The store of A. S. Manning on Essex street, will close Wednesday afternoons after September 1st, until further notice.

Miss Helen Doody, of the A. S. Manning office, returned this week from Londonderry, N. H., where she spent her vacation.

Mrs. Joseph Lynch of Brooklyn N. Y., visited during the week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Richard Major of Central street.

Mrs. John Scott and daughter, Margaret, of Lynn, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Christie of Chestnut street.

Mrs. Harold Paulding, formerly Miss Alice Yates of this town, and now of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a visitor with Mrs. J. T. Morrison of Elm street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Lamont, Miss Elizabeth Lamont and Mrs. Lamont's grandson, James Naylor, are at Seabrook, N. H., for a two week's vacation.

Rev. E. H. Prescott, pastor of the Baptist church, conducted services at Martin's Pond, Sunday at three p. m. Mrs. Frederic G. Moore sang two selections.

Miss Beatrice F. Murphy, assistant in the Rexall Drug store, Franklin H. Stacey, proprietor, returned Monday to her work after her vacation at Hampton Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McTernan, and Dr. Malcolm McTernen and family, are spending a week at Rockland, Me. They will also tour the White Mountains by auto before returning to Andover.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Dodge of Park street, with their daughters, Adelaide and Carolyn, and two sons, Philip and Frank, left Tuesday morning for an auto trip to Rockland, Me., and other places along the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dunklee of Keene, N. H., spent the week-end with their son, Leon O. Dunklee of Florence street. From there they were to go to York beach to visit another son, who has a cottage at York for the summer.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Miss Jennie Hunter spent the week at Marblehead.

John Winters of Cuba street, spent the week-end at Canobie Lake.

Fred McCollum of Lincoln street, is at York Beach, Me., for his vacation.

David May, janitor at Phillips Academy, is enjoying his two week's vacation.

Mrs. James Kyle and family have returned home after a stay at Salisbury beach.

William Holden and family of Maple avenue, have returned from Salisbury beach.

John Sheriff of Olean, N. Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff of Walnut avenue.

Frank L. Brigham and family are spending a few days in camp at Foster's pond.

Ralph Cole of the Smith and Dove office, is enjoying his vacation at York Beach, Me.

Henry Carse has returned to New Bedford, after enjoying a visit at his home in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kydd of Providence, R. I., visited friends in town this week.

Joseph McNally of the Carlisle Cord Tire office, spent the week at Salisbury beach.

Miss Hiller and Miss Minnie Brown, of the Hiller Co., are spending the week at Chebeago, Me.

William Haddon, Wendell P. Kydd, Edward W. Roggeman of Camp Devens, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkholm, returned Sunday evening from Rowley, where they spent their vacation.

Miss Effie Ross, employed at the Katama Mills, South Lawrence, is enjoying her annual vacation.

John Campbell of Co. F, 101st infantry, has been slightly gassed. Private Campbell was recently cited for bravery.

Leonard Saunders of High street was successfully operated on for appendicitis at the Barr Sanitorium Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan C. Hamblin of Chestnut street, have returned from Chatham, N. H., where they spent a month's vacation.

William J. Myatt of Fort Ethan Allen, spent Sunday at his home on Highland road. He was recently transferred to Camp Dix.

Miss Edna S. Bennett of North Tewksbury has been engaged to teach in the commercial department of the Punchard High School.

Arthur Morse, assistant superintendent of Public Works, has returned to his duties after enjoying a vacation at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

Dana W. Clark of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting at the home of William Coutts, Maple avenue. Mrs. Clark has been with the family for six weeks.

G. Homer Judge, who was called for military duty in Division twenty-one, has been deffered until September fifteenth, when he will take a special course at a training school.

Ralph Morrison of the E. E. Gray Company, left Tuesday morning, for Whitefield, N. H., to visit his uncle, Dr. G. H. Morrison, physician in charge of the hospital at that place.

The new departure of A. S. Manning, to close his store Wednesday afternoons, is in line with the custom of most surrounding towns and cities. It is fast becoming a universal custom.

FUEL RULES FOR ANDOVER

Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, James J. Storrow, Issues Fuel Rules Which Are Applicable Locally.

Local Fuel Committees in Massachusetts have been requested by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, to inaugurate at once a campaign to effect a substantial reduction in the consumption of household coal.

"Our householders can save one shovelful of coal out of five this year without hardship," declares Mr. Storrow, "if they make up their minds to it. You cannot too clearly impress upon the consumers in your community the urgent need to engage at once in a year-round program for household coal saving."

This year's allotment for strictly domestic consumption in Massachusetts, Mr. Storrow said, is 6,220,000 tons or about 10 per cent more than last year's receipts.

"Our allotment unquestionably is a tight fit," Mr. Storrow affirms.

"We ask you to impress on the householders of your community the necessity of being extremely frugal in the use of coal. It is a duty we owe to our own community, the total year's supply of which is rigidly fixed and cannot be stretched.

"Owing to the shortage of miners in the anthracite district, the output of the mines cannot be increased, and to give more coal to the people of your town means taking it away from the people of some other town. There is no doubt in the world that most people, if they are watchful and careful, can save a considerable percentage of coal they have been in the habit of burning. The chief thing is to want to and to be willing to take pains.

"The question has come up as to when the coal fires in houses and office buildings should first be lighted for purposes of warmth. In this climate it seems impossible to name a fixed date. It seems as though any healthy family could easily get along until or nearly Thanksgiving Day without a furnace fire if they use a short wood fire now and then in the furnace or stove or fireplace."

Suggestions for coal saving outlined in Mr. Storrow's letter follow:—

"In general, coal saving is promoted in the ordinary dwelling by storm windows, storm sashes, weather-strips and all other methods of making the house tight. Hot-air furnaces should be run by taking air during wartimes from a cellar or a hall instead of outdoors. In bedrooms where the windows are open for the night, heat should be cut off wherever there is no danger of freezing pipes.

"In many homes and in large houses, particularly, the heat can be shut off altogether from rooms that are unoccupied or only occasionally used, and consumers should be urged to greatly restrict if they cannot discontinue altogether the use of coal for the heating of garages, stables, greenhouses or other buildings where people do not actually live.

"Reduce the temperature of the home to 67 or 68 and keep it there by managing the fire or furnace. Don't wait until the temperature of the house rises to 73 or 74 before closing the draft but get to the stove or furnace before a rise in temperature takes place. If you get there after overheating has taken place, your fire will already have burned most of the coal you want to save. If you haven't a thermometer easy to read and hanging in a handy place, please get one and then anticipate the movements of the thermometer; don't lag behind it.

"By keeping the air moist rooms can be made as comfortable at 65 as at 70, with the very dry air usually found in dwellings, as well as decidedly more healthful. By the use of heavier clothing the temperature may be lowered considerably without danger to health and when heat is needed only occasionally in parts of the house, it can be supplied by using wood, gas, oil or electricity.

"Now is the time when ranges, furnaces and flues should be thoroughly cleaned. Soot is as much of a non-conductor of heat as asbestos, and dirty stoves and furnaces and flues send the heat up the chimney. Plumbers and carpenters are sure to be busy next fall, and if repairs, cleaning or other work in or about the house are necessary in preparation for the cold weather, these matters should be attended to at once.

"In apartment houses the problem of how to save coal is a peculiar and difficult one, but we don't intend to make the janitor the keeper of the tenant's conscience. It is up to every occupant

(Contined on page 3 column 1)

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Will Soon be Here.

Are Your Little Girls Ready?

We have assembled an immense assortment of Girls Washable and Serge Dresses, we now offer them at prices away below present day values.

GINGHAM and CHAMBRAY DRESSES AS LOW AS $1.25

You Pay Less Here **Cherry & Webb** Always Busy

237-241 Essex St., Lawrence

INSURANCE OFFICES :. BANK BUILDING

Fire Insurance Deals With the Waste of the Nation

Here are some figures that should open our eyes. In 1913, the year before the outbreak of the war, the average fire loss for each man, woman and child was as follows:

France	$.49	Austria	$.25
England	.33	Italy	.25
Germany	.28	Switzerland	.15
Holland	$.11		

Vienna and Chicago are cities of about the same size. Vienna had fire losses for the year 1913 of $303,200; Chicago's were $5,513,237, or more than eighteen times as great. New York City's fire losses were about four and one-half times as large as those of London. A similar comparison might be made with many other cities. Can we be proud of such figures.

1828—Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—1918

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FOR SALE

28 acre farm, not far from the centre, all under cultivation.

Also other attractive properties at reasonable prices.

SAMUEL P. HULME

Real Estate and Insurance

CARTER'S BLOCK Telephone 372 ANDOVER

FOR ONE WEEK

30c Tooth Paste	19c, 3 for 50c
15c Jiffy Jell	2 for 25c
15c Tryphosa	Pkg., 10c
20c Lime Juice	Pkg., 15c
25c Libby Salad Dressing	Bot., 21c
45c " " " "	31c
25c Brook Bond	Pkg., 19c
Boned Chicken,	glass, 49c
White Corn Meal	10 lbs. for 75c
Quart Cans Pure Olive Oil	$1.50

J. H. Campion & Co.

ANDOVER

We nave a full stock of all Standard makes of Tires, and would advise buying now.

A FULL LINE OF ACCESSORIES ALWAYS IN STOCK

MYERSCOUGH & BUCHAN

AUTO STATION

99 MAIN STREET Phone 30

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ACQUIRING A VALUABLE LESSON IN THRIFT, BUT THERE IS STILL MUCH TO LEARN

Another Liberty Loan is coming and now is the time to prepare for it.

Government needs should, so far as possible, be supplied from daily earnings.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING is therefore urged as the surest and best means of preparation for the coming loan.

In the mean time we offer a safe place to deposit your funds.

ANDOVER SAVINGS BANK

Your Home is in the path of the Hun. What will stop him? The United States and its Allies if they will only hang on. Set your teeth, clinch your hands, and hang on, oh, hang on! Buy Liberty Bonds

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Cold Storage for Furs We insure your furs against fire, moths and burglary. Rates reasonable. Furs called for and delivered.

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1 MAIN STREET ANDOVER

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To connect the name of this store with your vacation, for here can be found all that will help to make your recreation a pleasure and add comfort and style to your person.

Palm Beach Suits *Bathing Suits*

Cool Cloth Suits *Silk Caps*

Silk Hosiery *Summer Neckwear*

Straw Hats 1-2 price

Summer Underwear

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THEO. MUISE
13 Barnard St. - Andover, Mass.
TAILOR
Ladies' Tailor Made Gowns a Specialty

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Done Promtly and Neatly
James Callum
Leave orders at Ludgern's bake shop Andover or telephone Lawrence 8538

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465 ESSEX STREET
TEL. 3449 LAWRENCE, MASS.

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PETER DUGAN is my name,
Her stepping chimneys I have fame
From top to bottom, you need not fear,
I sweep them clean, and I am not too dear.
$2 PER FLUE
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" Pickles, loose and bottled.	
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Also our large amount of Fruit and Vegetables. Nichols Ice Cream, etc.
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They cannot fight & raise food at the same time
WE MUST FEED THEM
Denying ourselves only a little means Life to them
United States Food Administration

AT THE THEATRES

ANDOVER COLONIAL THEATRE

Monday, September 2
Pathe News.
Douglas Fairbanks in "Headin' South".
Sunshine Comedy.
Tuesday, September 3
Animated Weekly.
Wallace Reid in "The Firefly of France."
Eagle's Eye. "The Welland Canal Conspiracy."
Christy Comedy.
Wednesday, September 4
Official Allied War Review.
Vivian Martin in "Molly Entangled."
Keystone Comedy.
Thursday, September 5
Screen Magazine.
Charles Ray in "The Family Skeleton."
"A Fight for Millions," with William Duncan.
Christy Comedy.
Friday, September 6
Pathe News.
Elsie Ferguson in "The Song of Songs."
Toto Comedy.
Saturday, September 7
Current Events.
Jack Pickford in "His Majesty, Bunker Bean."
Billy West Comedy.

"Headin' South," the Aircraft picture exhibited at the Andover Colonial theatre Labor Day, the first day of national Paramount and Artcraft Week, is an exceptional Fairbanks production, and is full of action from start to finish. In addition to the scenes photographed in Arizona, including the forest of giant cactus, two western villages were reproduced at the California studios at great expense. Because of the peculiar photographic effects necessary, requiring the aid of all sorts of electrical apparatus, Director Art Rosson ordered the building of these two complete villages. Expense seems to be the least consideration in Fairbanks pictures. "Headin' South" gives him the role of a western cowboy who takes an active part in troubles on the Mexican border. Fairbanks undertakes some hair-raising "stunts" with his fleet pony, "Smiles", and the photoplay bristles with gunplay and battle in which hundreds of cowboys run down a lawless band of Mexican raiders whose depredations have aroused a desire for retaliation and punishment.

In "The Firefly of France," a splendid war picture which will be shown at the Colonial theatre Tuesday, September 3, Wallace Reid is supported by Ann Little and a fine company. This is a Paramount picture from the story by Marion Polk Angellotti, which was published in the Saturday Evening Post. It is the sort of story that fits the parlous times in which we are living. It is a war picture, but deals with the outer phases of the conflict rather than the actual fighting — the espionage, the plotting, the underground methods of the Huns.

The President's Appeal for Observance of Law

My Fellow Countrymen:

I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally effects the honor of the Nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking plainly about it.

I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the States and the Nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance, is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right, than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars can not improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away.

I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the States, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate — not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

I have called upon the Nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon the foreign fields, stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty, either for ourselves or for the world, who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

WOODROW WILSON

Music in China

Chinese music has nothing in common with the music of the Western peoples, yet it has been systematically arranged and regulated through centuries, and is played according to carefully prescribed rules. The only difference, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is that the rules are the same now as they were a thousand years ago. In music, as in everything else, the Chinese like to keep to the good old ways, rather than to attempt any untried and radical reforms.

In the opinion of foreigners Chinese music is quite without meaning but there is, in fact, both rhyme and reason in it, and the Chinese musician must be more skillful or luckier, at least, than the European musician, if he wants to live to a ripe old age.

The reason is very simple. Chinese music is not written. The words of some of the favorite songs have been preserved in ink; but the music has been handed down from father to son for generations that go far, far back before the days of the troubadours.

It is played according to the memory of the musician and his ideas of interpretation, the field of which is far wider than in European music. A musician varies the performance as his best judgment dictates, and strings, reeds or brass may break in at any time. To do that and escape with life is an achievement not to be spoken of lightly.

The Chinese performers are a survival of the wandering minstrels who played their music long before the white-whiskered hangers-on twanged the harp in the baronial halls of Europe—and to-day the day of phonographs and mechanical pianos, the Chinese musician is the same wandering minstrel that was when Confucius was a boy.—Ex'



NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

METHUEN

Robert Nelson of the Central Fire station, spent Saturday at Rye Beach, N. H.

H. B. Bower of this city has gone to North Conway, N. H., where he will spend the next two weeks.

Edward K. Davis of Summer street, is occupying his cottage at Plum Island for a week or ten days.

Edwin Butterworth and family of Oakland avenue, are spending the next ten days at Hampton beach, N. H.

John H. Harrison and family of Oakland avenue are to spend the next two weeks at Wells Beach, Maine.

Representative George Bunting and family of Lowell street, are enjoying a few weeks' vacation at Wells beach, Me.

Miss Marion Ostler of Summer street, has returned from a pleasant fweeks' stay with friends at a cottage at Hampton beach.

Walter Ostler of Summer street, has returned from a two weeks' vacation which was spent at the Davis cottage, Plum Island.

Mrs. H. N Crompton and daughter Miss Elsie of Lowell street, have returned from a vacation spent at Salisbury beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Manchester and family and Edward P. Huckman of this city are spending the next ten days at Silver Lake, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lawson of Oakland avenue are enjoying an automobile trip through the White Mountains and New York state.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stanley of Lowell street, the Misses Nash and Eyers are spending the next ten days at the Hedding camp grounds.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher and two daughter, Evelyn and Janet of Annis street, are spending the next ten days at Manchester-by-the-Sea with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Searle and son Gilbert, of Sanford, Me., formerly of this city are spending the next few days at the home of relatives in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrew of Pleasant street, have returned from a weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Murch at their summer home at Seabrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Bragg and daughters, Rachael and Frances of Walnut street, are spending the next few weeks at their cottage at Ogunquit, Maine.

John O'Loughlin of Arnold street, and Robert Otto of Lowell street, have returned from an automobile trip to Springfield and other cities in the western part of the state.

Albert D. Campbell of Annis street, left for Beaver lake last Saturday, where he is to spend the next week with his family who have been enjoying several weeks' vacation.

John Mack and family of Arnold street, William Mack and family of Closson street, and Miss Christine Radmacher of Oakland avenue, are spending the next two weeks at the Everett cottage at Salisbury beach.

Rev. Hugh Hartshorne of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hartshorne of this city, preached at the Congregational church here Sunday morning and made a very favorable impresionon his hearers. Miss Luella Breslaner was the soloist.

Frank W. McLanathan, who has been spedning the summer with his family at Small Point, Maine, made a flying trip to town last week on business. He was accompanied home by his mother, Mrs. Fred McLanathan, who has also been spending the season at Small Point. They returned there later in the week.

Just an even dozen of men who have become twenty-one years old since the last registration, June 5, were registered in this city Saturday. The work fwas under the direction of City Clerk J. Tyler Douglas who had a number of assistants and was conducted in the court room basement of the City hall, between seven a. m., and nine p. m.

Charles O'Loughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Loughlin of 70 Arnold street, was gassed early in the summer months while in service in France, according to a letter received by his parents recently and is now expecting to see active service again soon. He had been in the hospital for some little time previous to his being gassed and has been in active service since February with his company, without any rest period. He is well known in Methuen and joined the colors with one of the Lowell companies previous to the outbreak at the Mexican border—saw service there and later went to France.

Edward A. Bower and family of Pleasant street, will remove this week to New Jersey, where his business, the Lyster Chemical Company is now established. The latter is at Passaic, and they will live in one of the suburbs. Mr. Bower has been a prominent figure in Methuen for many years and has served as selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor, as school committeeman and as representative to the legislature, for several terms and he was chairman of the selectmen and of the school committee. He will be missed here in both political and educational circles, as well as in the business in which he was engaged for a number of years.

LAWRENCE

Walter Miller, George Duffy and Albert Ordway of Lawrence were tried in the Salem, N. H., court, Monday afternoon, on the charge of carrying liquor across the state line. They were defended by Attorney Walter T. Rochefort. The defendants were found not guilty.

Gunner Fred Ramsbotham of the U. S. S. Oiego, has returned to his ship after spending a furlough at his home on Bunkerhill street. He enlisted in the navy last December and was on a vessel that was torpedoed while en route to France. He has cruised through the Mediterranean sea, along the coast of Spain and Italy, and witnessed many U-boat battles.

John J. Donohue of 168 Hampshire street, reported Monday morning at the Little Building, Boston, from where he will go to Charleston, S. C., for training. He is in the naval aviation and enlisted some time ago. He is a prominent and active member of the Hendricks club. He is well known as a star baseball player and was picked to play for the Dooleys in the series with South Lawrence A. A.

Robert Dunn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith of 116 Bailey street, with the British troops in France, is in a base hospital suffering from wounds received in the latest British offensive. News of his injury was received by his mother in a letter that arrived here a few days ago. His injury is not of a serious nature and he expects to return to his company soon. He was formerly a member of Battery C.

Private Edward Hayes, son of Daniel Hayes of Lowell and nephew of ex-Alderman Joseph Hayes of Walnut street, has been wounded for the second time in France. He writes to his uncle here, that he is again in a base hospital with a bullet wound in his shoulder. Several months ago, he was also slightly wounded. Private Hayes is a member of Co. M, 101st U. S. Infantry, and his duties have been scouting on No Man's Land. He is in base hospital No. 31.

Private William J. Sipsey of Co. A, 302nd Machine Gun battalion is in a hospital in a French city recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. His mother, Mrs. Nellie Sipsey of 76 Avon street, received word to this effect Friday in a letter from a Red Cross nurse. His condition was serious for a short time, but he had gradually shown improvement and his recovery is expected. He went to Camp Devens last October and left for France about two months ago with the 76th division.

The two vacancies in the sinking fund commission were filled at Monday's session of the city council, when Simeon E. J. Legendre and James McAllister were elected to the places. John H. Howard was a third applicant and received Commissioner Carr's vote on two ballots and Mayor Hurley's on one. Aldermen Finegan, Maloney, Flanagan and Mayor Hurley voted for Mr. Legendre and Aldermen Finegan, Maloney and Flanagan again stood together on the second ballot which elected Mr. McAllister.

Fifty years of wedded happiness were celebrated Monday by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moreau at the home of their son Joseph at 152 Broadway. The couple have lived in this city, but are now residents of Biddeford ,Maine. Mrs. Moreau was born in Lawrence seventy-three years ago and received her early education in the local schools. Her husband was born in this city, eighty-one years ago, and received his education in the local schools. They were wedded fifty years ago in the Old St. Anne's church. They have several children. The couple left this city about fifteen years ago to take up their residence in Biddeford.

Edward Williams of 28 Kendrick street, an elderly man, was struck and knocked down by a motorcycle driven by Joseph Gorin of 71 Oxford street, a colored man on Essex street, directly opposite Pemberton street, about five o'clock Monday night. Mr. Williams was crossing the street, and the man riding the motorcycle was coming west on Essex street in the car tracks. When he noticed that a collision was probable, he attempted to turn, but his motorcycle held to the wet rail, and he struck the pedestrian. Both men were thrown to the pavement. Mr. Williams was injured about the arm and shaken up, while the motorcycle rider, received a number of cuts and bruises. The motorcycle was also somewhat damaged by the fall. Neither man was badly injured, however, and they continued on their way.

When an alarm from box twelve called the fire apparatus to a two tenement house at 206 Oak street, Monday morning, Chief Frank J. Morris and his chauffeur, James Wain, had a narrow escape from serious injury when their auto car was crashed into by a motor bus driven by Louis Nevins and which he says is the property of his son. The chief's auto was going east along Haverhill street, when the bus which was coming down Broadway, crashed into the rear end of it. The fire chief's car was saved from being over-turned when it was thrown against a tree. Extensive repairs will be necessary to make the car presentable. The fire chief says that his horn could be heard a half mile away and that it was extreme carelessness on the part of Mr. Nevins. The damage at the fire was very slight. Two lace curtains had become ignited and were soon extinguished.

NORTH ANDOVER

Rev. H. Usher Monro, the rector of St. Paul's church, resumes his duties next Sunday after a vacation passed at North Scituate.

Miss Marian L. Matteson of 153 Main street, is visiting at the home of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Cole, West Boxford.

Mrs. Timothy J. Healey and family of 50 Saunders street, are spending a ten days' vacation at the Eastman cottage, Salisbury beach.

Troop 2, Boy Scouts, Ernest Wainwright, acting scout master, spent the week-end at Forest L. Perley's camp in the Kimball district.

Mrs. George W. Morse and son, Allen Lincoln Morse, of 153 Main street, are at the Hiawatha cottage, York beach, Me., for a ten days' sojourn.

Miss Edith P. Fuller of 99 Maple avenue, has returned from a week's stay at Epping, N. H., where she is a teacher in the public schools.

Officer and Mrs. John R. McEvoy and family and Miss Helen McLay are at the Ester cottage, Hampton beach, N. H., for a fortnight's sojourn.

Mrs. George W. Witkee, 82 Pleasant street, is passing a week with her husband, a member of the C. A. C., stationed at the Watertown Arsenal.

Master Robert G. Richards of 17 First street, is passing ten days at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Blackstock of Amesbury.

Samuel R. Davis, superintendent of weaving in the Everett mills, Lawrence, has sold his property on Sutton street to the Brightwood Manufacturing company.

Edward Sullivan, Patrick Walsh, Phillip Garneau, Oscar Soucy, Peter Ritchie and James Doran are spending a two weeks' vacation at Salisbury beach.

Edmund Farr of 142 Main street, a clerk in A. P. Currier Co's store, is spending a fortnight's vacation at Salisbury beach and at his camp on the Merrimack river.

Henry T. Hardaere of South Lawrence who has been serving as a substitute clerk at the local post office, is among the draftees who go Tuesday to Camp Jackson, S. C.

Albert Donovan, poultryman at the Edgewood farm, is at Salisbury beach for a fortnight's vacation. His duties during his absence are being attended to by Albert Jackson.

A month's mind requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Michael's church Thursday morning at seven-thirty o'clock for the late Jeremiah D. Hegarty of 34 Main street.

The baseball game scheduled for Saturday afternoon between the Davis and Furber and the Tyer Rubber company teams on the Andover playstead was postponed on account of rain.

Cornelius F. Donovan, a first class seaman aboard the U. S. submarine chaser, No. 167, is on a few days' leave at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Donovan of 42 Sargent street.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Eaton of Main street, Mrs. Mary A. Waite, Miss Louisa Waite, Raymond Waite, William Lyons and Clarence C. Dunbar of Water street, passed Saturday at Nantasket beach.

John Meserve, who fractured his shoulder bone and two ribs as the result of a fall recently, when a ladder from which he was picking pears broke, is recovering at his home from the effects of the accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra A. Carter of 31 Middlesex street, have received word that their son, Private Thomas A. Carter of the 71st company, Battery C, U. S. A., recently stationed at Fort Andrew, has arrived safely overseas.

Herbert E. Liversidge of Lawrence, who has efficiently filled the position of organist and choirmaster at St. Paul's church, for about ten months, has resigned as he has been drafted and expects to be called for service at an early date.

Miss Marian B. McKillop of 47 Sutton street, and Samuel McIntosh of 164 Oakland avenue, Methuen, were married Friday evening by Rev. D. Stewart Smith at the rectory on Third street. The couple were attended by Mrs. Elizabeth Carrie as bridesmaid and Charles Alexander as best man. The bridegroom is employed as a loomfixer in one of the local mills.

The following No. Andover men are on the list called to Camp Devens, August 31, and entrainment September 3. Edward L. McInnes, Augustus A. Redman; alternate, George H. Wilton. To Camp Upton, roll call September 4, entrainment September 5, Ralph Beatie, Harold E. Murch, Jas. Henry Doucet, alternate, Albert P. Donovan. To Camp U. S. Troops, Syracuse, New York, roll call September 5, entrainment September 6. John F. Murphy, Eric H. Peterson, John E. Willis, Franklin H. McPherson, Francis R. Bishop, Jr., alternate William Emmet.

His Suggestion

"No," said the positive girl, "I will never tie myself down to one man."

"Perhaps," he replied sarcastically, "If I organize a syndicate you will consider our offer."

Women Should Take

special care to keep free from headache, backache, constipation, weakness and depression. For these recurring ailments and other conditions peculiar to women, Beecham's Pills are a tested and effectual remedy. They act gently and promptly on the stomach, liver and bowels, and exert a tonic, strengthening effect on the bodily functions. These famous pills are purely vegetable, contain no habit-forming drug, and produce no disagreeable after-effects. Women the world over, find needed help and strength in

Beecham's Pills

"Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World"

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.

FUEL RULES

(Continued from page 1)

of such a dwelling to take care he is doing his share of conservation. Don't be the first to make a complaint. If the tenant turns off the heat when it is not needed, he takes some of the load off the heater and thereby reduces coal consumption.

"Start your furnace fire or stove late. You may be a little uncomfortable on a few cool days but you will be more comfortable on some warm fall days. You will not be nearly so likely to catch cold from the coolness of the cool days as you will from the superheat of the warm days.

"Nansen never had a cold in the Polar regions. One of the surest ways to give yourself or your children a cold is to soften up around the stove in mild weather. Put off lighting your furnace fire as late as you can. If you can afford it, light a wood fire in your stove or furnace the first few frosty mornings and then let it burn out. Though wood is higher in price than coal, you need only put in wood enough to burn for a couple of hours to take the chill off while if you once get the furnace started you will probably unnecessarily burn it right around the clock. A quantity of wood sufficient for one good fire in the fireplace is enough in the furnace to take the chill off the house for the larger part of a fall day. Wood should be ordered now because now is the time for dealers to order more cut, and as most of the wood on the market at present is green it ought to be stored away for seasoning.

"Draw the shades down at night during cold weather. A shade is almost as good as a double window. Raise shades when the sun is shining—it is free heat.

"Wherever possible, use wood, oil or gas in place of coal for cooking.

"Be frugal in your use of gas and electricity for lighting. Don't light empty rooms and use fewer and smaller lights. Don't use lights on porches and in little-used passageways. Be careful to check all waste of water. Cold water generally requires coal for pumping and hot water for both heating and plumbing.

"And so, Mr. Pills," the old lady remarked to the country druggist, "poor old Joe is dead."

"Yes," replied Mr. Pills, "Joe died very early this morning. He was in the store here only last night."

"Yes, I seen him," went on the customer, "and I said to myself, 'Poor old Joe, he's a goner now he's goin' over there for medicine.'"

The chemist was anything but pleased and the old lady, seeing she was misunderstood, endeavored to set matters right.

"I don't mean to say, Mr. Pills," she explained hurriedly, "as how your medicine killed him, nowt o' the sort. Old Joe never did like physic, and I'm sartin' he'd never have took the risk of comin' here, if he'd had a chance of living.

NEWS OF ANDOVER SUBURBS

WEST PARISH

Miss Elizabeth A. Paul of North Andover is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. G. L. Averill.

Mrs. Harry Wright has returned home after a number of weeks' visit with relatives in East Blue Hill, Me.

Mrs. Ella Kelsey, who has been assisting in the care of her mother, Mrs. Martha Russell, left the Parish Wednesday for her home in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Mabel Bailey of the River road is enjoying a two weeks' vacation and is spending it at Hampton Beach and other places.

Ralph Hall of St. Louis, Mo., who is a Naval Aviation student at Cambridge, was the guest over the week-end of F. Kenneth Hardy.

Rev. and Mrs. Newman Matthews have returned home after spending several days on an auto trip, accompanied by friends, through the White Mountains.

Next Sunday, September 1, the services in the West church will be resumed, the Sunday School will be in session and Wednesday evening the midweek prayer meeting will be a preparatory communion service.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kress and Mrs. George Spickler, have returned to their homes on Lowell street after several days' visit with Mrs. Spickler's daughter, Mrs. Augustin Horman at Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Grange Meeting

Tuesday evening the August meeting of the Grange was held in the hall. The program for the evening consisted of stories from different sporting members of their experiences in fishing, hunting and trapping. Many amusing and interesting stories were told, until the evening passed without having time for the games that were to form a part of the entertainment.

September 10 is the date for the next meeting, when a State Grange officer will be the guest for the evening.

Next Wednesday evening Andover Grange will visit with Reading Grange and will, with another Grange, furnish the evening's entertainment.

"I can't pay this taxi bill."

"Then I'll drive you to the police station."

"Aw, be a game sport and drive me to the poorhouse, instead."

BALLARDVALE

Joseph Riley is visiting his brother, George Riley of Hartford, Conn.

Edward York of Lawrence spent Monday with relatives in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wood and family spent Saturday with friends in the village.

Two local boys, Walter York and Harold Wells, reported at Camp Devens this week.

Miss Melissa McKeon has returned from a several weeks' visit with friends in Maine.

Mrs. Nancy Cornell of Lawrence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Neal, Andover street.

The regular mid-week services were held this week on Thursday evening as usual in both the churches.

Mrs. Lizzie S. Barnes and Daniel H. Poor spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Everett A. Marsh of Dedham.

The Misses Julia and Mary Browne spent Wednesday with their sister, Mrs. Marcella Kelly of Auburndale.

Miss Alice Loomer returned home Friday after spending several weeks with Miss Barbara Hodgkins at her cottage at Kennebunk Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pearson and family of Somerville are spending their two weeks' vacation at a camp on the Shawsheen.

The regular meeting of Ballardvale lodge was held Monday evening. Mr. Johnson of Brook lodge, Methuen, paid the local lodge a fraternal visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nason are taking a vacation trip in their auto through Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. They expect to return in about ten days.

Every camp and bungalow on the Shawsheen is let or occupied for the season and several new bungalows will be built next season to meet the increasing demands of the city folks who find it convenient to spend their summer months here.

The sympathy of the whole village went out to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stark because of the recent auto accident in which their daughter, Miss Gertrude, and their son Harold, were so severely injured. They are both still in the Lawrence General Hospital, but are doing as well as could be expected.

ABBOTT VILLAGE

Alex Valentine, Jr., of Essex street is passing his vacation at Salisbury Beach.

Miss Annie Kibbee of Red Spring road visited Revere Beach last Sunday.

Paul Germain of Red Spring road is spending the week at camp near Haverhill.

William D. Valentine of Red Spring road has been ill at his home for the past week.

Robert Auchterlonie of Brechin Terrace is spending the week with relatives in Boston.

Miss Isabell Killacky of Cuba street has returned to work after a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. George Maconachie has moved her family from Shawsheen road to Cuba street.

Camille Biotteau of Camp Devens spent the week-end at his home on Brechin Terrace.

Oscar Anderson of the Smith & Dove clerical force is enjoying his annual vacation this week.

Mrs. Harry Willis and daughter Mary are spending a few weeks with relatives in Dedham.

Miss Jennie Hulme of the Hale Hospital, Haverhill, visited friends in the village Tuesday.

Miss Marion Fraser of Haverhill visited at the home of her parents on Shawsheen road this week.

Private William Gallant of Camp Devens spent the week-end with his parents on Brechin Terrace.

Arthur Anderson of Jamaica Plain spent the week-end at the home of John Mathewson on Brechin Terrace.

Charles Henault of Camp Devens spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of his mother on Brechin Terrace.

Miss Annie Anderson of Brechin Terrace is enjoying her vacation at Lake Baboosic, Amherst, N. H., this week.

Miss Jennie Nicoll of Shawsheen road is enjoying her annual vacation with her brother William, at Lake Baboosic, Amherst, N. H.

Miss Annie M. Ness of Red Spring road was operated on for appendicitis at the Lawrence General Hospital Monday. She is rapidly recovering.

Robert Winters of Cuba street is enjoying his annual vacation this week.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell at the Lawrence General Hospital last Saturday morning.

Patrick Maxwell of the sorting department of the Smith & Dove plant was presented Tuesday evening with a wrist watch, the occasion being his leaving work to take his place in the service at Camp Devens. James Magee on behalf of his workmates made the presentation, to which Mr. Maxwell responded although taken completely by surprise.

Miss Mary McDermitt, daughter of Mrs. Charles McDermitt of Red Spring road, and Samuel Forsyth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Forsyth of High street, were married Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock by Rev. F. A. Wilson at his home on Essex street. After the ceremony the couple left for a honeymoon which will be spent at Hampton Beach.

A telegram was received Tuesday from Ottawa by Mrs. Alex McLaughlin of Red Spring road, telling that her son Alexander was in the hospital at Rouen severely wounded. He was struck by gunshot in the left side of the head, the left arm and side and the left foot. Private McLaughlin enlisted in the Canadian forces last summer. He was serving with the ambulance corps.

Red Spring road has a strange but unenviable record for appendicitis cases this last month. Four young women from four houses less than thirty yards apart were the victims. Three of them live in adjoining houses and one across the street. Miss Alexina McNabb of the first house and Miss Annie Ness, next-door neighbor, are in the General Hospital in Lawrence. Miss Etta Brown, neighbor to the Ness house, is convalescent at her home, and Miss Ivy Hackney, directly across the street, has almost fully recovered.

Why Torpedoed Ships Sink

The committee appointed by the Council of the Institution of Naval Architecture to inquire into the effects of explosions of mines and torpedoes upon the structure of merchant ships find that there are three principal causes of loss. First, the existence of a forward reserve bunker partitioned off from the carg ohold by a non-watertight bulkhead. A second cause of loss is the failure to close the watertight door in the engine room bulkhead leading to the shaft tunnel. A third danger lies in the main drain pipes, leading from the bilge pumps to the different compartments, and passing through all watertight bulkheads which are generally fractured in torpedoed compartments. There should be non-return valves on the end of these pipes. The committee recommends that bulkheads should be protected as far as possible from flying splinters, at least temporarily, by using timber or other suitable material as a splinter screen.—Scientific American.

ANDOVER CHURCHES



SERVICES FOR COMING WEEK

SOUTH CHURCH

Central Street

Congregational. Organized 1711

Rev. E. Victor Bigelow, Pastor

10.30. Labor Day sermon by the minister.
6.30. Senior Endeavor meeting. Consecration service.
7.45 Wednesday. Preparatory lecture by the minister.

FREE CHURCH

Elm Street

Congregational. Organized 1846

Rev. Frederick A. Wilson, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by Rev. Henry B. Mason of Tewksbury.
7.45 Wednesday. Service preparatory to communion.
2.30 Friday. Sewing meeting for the Red Cross

CHRIST CHURCH

Central Street

Episcopal. Organized 1833

Rector, Rev. C. W. Henry

9.00. Holy communion.
10.30. Holy communion and sermon.

WEST CHURCH

Congregational. Organized 1826

10.30. Public worship with sermon by the pastor.
12.00. Sunday School.
7.00. Service in Osgood District.
7.45 Wednesday. Preparatory service before communion of the Lord's Supper.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Essex Street

Organized 1832

Rev. E. H. Prescott, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by the pastor.
12.00. Bible School.
6.30. Y.P.S.C.E.
7.45 Wednesday. Prayer meeting.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY CHAPEL

"On the Hill"

No services during summer.

NORTH PARISH CHURCH

North Andover Centre

Unitarian. Organized 1643

Rev. Wm. S. Nichols, Minister

Electric cars from Elm Square connect at W Hoop Corner going both ways. Take car leaving Elm Square at 10.15 and transfer to North Andover. A cordial welcome to all.

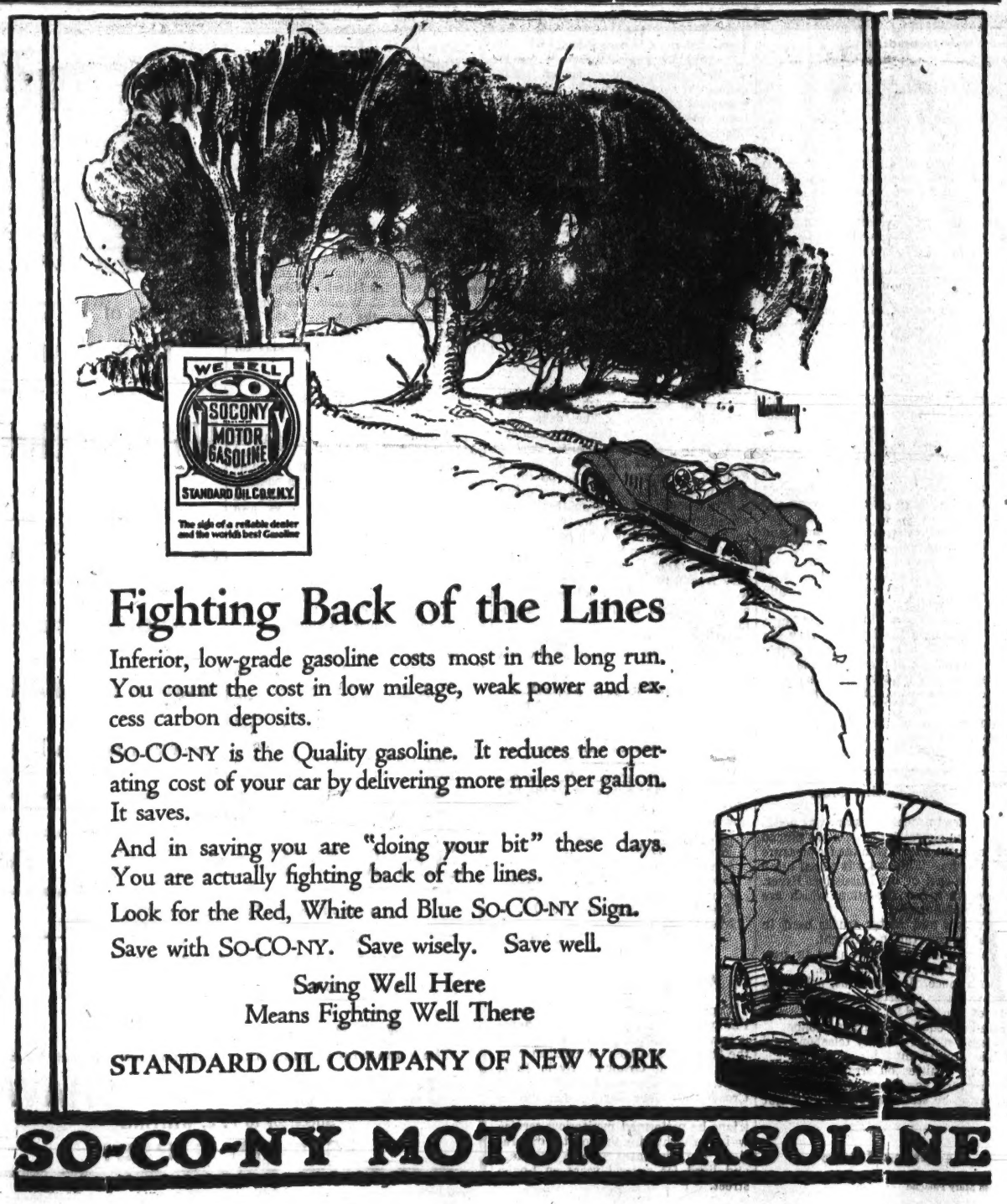
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH

Essex Street.

Roman Catholic. Organized 1830

Rev. Fr. Nugent, Pastor
Assistants
Rev. Fr. Fogerty

6.30 Sunday. Mass and instruction.
8.30. Mass and instruction. Sunday School to follow.
10.30. High mass and sermon.
2.45. Children of Mary Sodality meeting each Sunday.
3.30. Vespers, rosary, and benediction.
7.30 Thursday. Holy Hour devotion.
First Sunday of month, Communion day for Sacred Heart Sodality.
Second Sunday of month, Communion day for Knights of Good Counsel.
Third Sunday of month, Communion day for Holy Name Society.
Fourth Sunday of month, Communion day for children of Mary.
Holy name Society meets fourth Monday evening of each month.
Sacred Heart Sodality meets first Friday evening of each month.
Knights of Good Counsel meet second Wednesday evening of each month.
Promoters of Propagation of the Faith, second Thursday evening of each month.
Altar boys meet first Monday evening of each month.



Fighting Back of the Lines

Inferior, low-grade gasoline costs most in the long run. You count the cost in low mileage, weak power and excess carbon deposits.

So-CO-NY is the Quality gasoline. It reduces the operating cost of your car by delivering more miles per gallon. It saves.

And in saving you are "doing your bit" these days. You are actually fighting back of the lines.

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Save with So-CO-NY. Save wisely. Save well.

Saving Well Here
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OVER FIFTY YEARS A STORE

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SUCCESSOR TO SMITH & MANNING

On account of the shortage of labor, this store will be closed Wednesday afternoon of each week at 1 p. m. Open Friday and Saturday nights. This is in accordance with the custom of all surrounding towns, and we hope it will prove satisfactory to all our customers.

ROGERS & ANGUS
MUSGROVE BUILDING
ANDOVER
REAL ESTATE AGENCY

We have for sale some first class farms, good location, ranging in size from 16 to 170 acres, and in price from $5000 to $15000.

Also some good residential property from $3500 and up.

We have also for rent some first class residential property.

If you desire to locate in Andover, come and see us. We will find you a place that will suit you, and the prices right.

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24 ESSEX ST. Next to Post Office
A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY, BUT IT PAYS TO WALK
CUTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING SEPT. 2, 1918

QUAKER OATS	regular size pkg.	9c
QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT	pkg.	14
EXTRACTS, Grayco Brand, Strictly Pure	bottle	19c
BAKED BEANS, Gold Seal Brand	can	14c
DEVILED MEAT (Ham Flavor)	can	5c and 10c
TOMATO CATSUP, Snider's	large bottle	25c
LIME JUICE, Domestic	full size bottle	25c
MOLASSES, Grayco Brand, Fancy New Orleans	No. 2 ½ can	28c
PREPARED MUSTARD, Apex Brand	Jar	10c
KARO SYRUP, Blue Label	Can	13
JIFFY JELL, All Flavors	pkg.	12c
OX TONGUE, Derby Brand	glass jar	99c
SALMON, Fancy, Medium Red, Rosedale Brand	can	25c
CALIFORNIA MACKEREL, put up like Tuna Fish Nice for salads	can	17c

Fish is 100 per cent cheaper than meat.

Small Tinker Mackerel 20c lb.
Fresh Herring 10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.
Shore Haddock 14c lb.
Cod Cheeks 22c lb.

We have the only real sun-dried Salt Fish in town, direct from Canada. The very purest Salt Fish that is on the market.

30c per lb.

Rockport Fish Market
TEL. 125.

The time has come for us to decide whether we are to be a part of the war, or merely on-lookers.

This is OUR war. We should ALL be in it. If we cannot go to the trenches, we can serve at home.

The man, woman or child who is not a part of the war, in the face of the sacrifices of our boys over there, has no right to enjoy the sacred privileges of America!—no right to call himself an American! He is an alien, if not in name, at least in spirit.

The money which you invest in War-Savings Stamps buys food and supplies for our boys over there, as well as ammunition. The money that you put into War-Savings Stamps represents that much labor, food and supplies, not used by us, but instead turned over to the Army and Navy. Will you agree to save part of YOURS for your country?

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
AT THE PRESS BUILDING BY THE ANDOVER PRESS
JOHN N. COLE
Entered at Andover Postoffice as Second Class Matter

"Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto —"*In God is our trust:*"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

TRADE AT HOME

The "cost of living" has advanced 55% in four years; how much of this is due to the "Wanderlust" now so much in control of all of us? The world's best things always seem farthest away, and it is only when we cannot travel that we find the full joy and satisfaction of the things at home.

And Often the Savings, Too

If Everybody in OUR NEIGHBORHOOD
Stopped Supporting OUR NEIGHBORHOOD
What Would Become of OUR NEIGHBORHOOD ?

No. 6.—Follow the Series through.

A $22.25 Tax Rate

We shall probably repeat some statements that have been made heretofore in the following brief comment on the tax rate of Andover for the coming year, but we doubt if any serious injury will be done by such repetition.

We are in a pretty bad way in Andover, and there isn't any evidence that we are getting in any better condition, if we may judge by the tax rate which is the highest in the history of the town. When it costs over two per cent for taxes on every dollar that the taxpayer has invested, we are approaching the place where a six per cent return is no longer very attractive. When that same burden is applied to a piece of real estate upon which somebody must pay rent there is only one answer to its call and that is increased rent. Increased rent in Andover has already come to many people. We can't see how it can fail to come to all of those who haven't yet come under its call.

For many years the writer has stood almost alone in the local public print and on the public platform as an opponent to many useless extravagances that have crept into the public life of the town. These extravagances are not due to government methods or officials, nor to any single group of individuals; they are due entirely to the state of mind in which the town has gotten itself. It is doubtful if we can retrench or recover from this debauch as long as the war lasts and as long as inflated wages are secured by a good-sized group of our people, even though an even larger-sized group are suffering very seriously from the only increases they know about, viz: those having to do with the cost of living. But we will recover and we will recover with a vengeance when we start on that course. We will find that a lot of the public service that we have is nothing more or less than a plaything for certain groups, and we will find that many of the departments that we have been very generous with will be able to get along with a great deal less money than they are now spending. It isn't necessary to go into details at this time. It is mighty important, however, for the thinking citizens to begin to analyze this statement and find out for himself the way out, for he must either find the way out, or he will unconsciously go deeper in.

An Excellent Candidate

The political situation offers several very interesting contests not very widely discussed thus far, but pretty interesting from a number of standpoints. Councillor Tarr of Rockport will not be a candidate for reelection, a decision in line with the general precedent governing the term of office for most councillors from this district, but one that leaves the position that Mr. Tarr has held, open for new aspirants. We may well wish that anyone who is selected for this position shall fill it with as high a grade of service, with as distinct courtesy and ability as has been shown by the retiring councillor.

Two excellent men are candidates for the position, Eugene Fraser of Lynn and James F. Ingraham, Jr., of Peabody. Mr. Fraser is an excellent man and has made good wherever placed, but there is not lacking very distinct point to the objection that has been raised to his occupying a position in the executive council of Massachusetts because of his business connections. He is the executive officer of the Lynn Gas Light Company, and while it is not to be expected that his business would control his political actions, unless there are other positive reasons why he should be elected over his opponent, it would seem as if the business in which he is engaged very properly disbars him from sitting as the member of a body which has to do with public service matters, as does the Governor's Council.

Fortunately his opponent has every characteristic that fits him for superior service. In the contest that selected Mr. Tarr, Mr. Ingraham was so close a second that for some days it was believed he had been nominated. A leather manufacturer in Peabody, a man of strong personality and marked business ability, with a wide acquaintance throughout the entire Essex County, and possessing a personality pleasing and distinctive, he is the ideal type to be elevated to this position. In no sense of the word is Mr. Ingraham a politician, and yet from his interest in politics he is in every sense of the word the kind of a man who ought to be brought into active political duty. He has almost universally been approved on several different times as the ideal man to go to Congress, but his business has restrained him from accepting the Republican nomination which could have been his for the asking. It is a pleasure to recommend to that part of his constituency who read this column, the eminent fitness for this position which Mr. Ingraham possesses. Andover has already given him her hearty approval, and this year it should be even much more generous.

Editorial Cinders

Oh, those joy rides and joy rides! Blind turns in the road and another group of young people injured. Racing automobiles and a broken leg and a smashed head. Punctured tires and a funeral in some good family. This is the story of days, nights, Sundays and holidays, with increasing force from one day to the other. There is no way to stop it by law or by admonition. Perhaps there may be a way by education of the rising youth to appreciate that the horsepower under an open throttle of the average automobile can make a lot of trouble when it is not controlled, and that it cannot be controlled properly when fun and mirth have free reign.

The decision of the Fuel Administration to conserve the supply of gasoline seems to be eminently well advised. Not only the decision, but the method to be followed in the conservation shows that the department having this matter in charge have learned something since some of the foolish orders that went out in connection with saving the coal supply. To be sure Massachusetts and the New England resorts all along the line will be seriously hit by this order that stops the pleasure travel on Sundays, but with the season practically over it isn't going to do most people very much harm to spend a little time at home on Sundays and holidays, and they are likely to find a great many pleasures near at hand not any less enjoyable than some that they have been burning a lot of gasoline to reach. It is too bad that some way could not be devised to cut down the consumption on a pro rata basis every day, but undoubtedly the Sunday control is much easier.

New Gasoline Order

In order to meet necessary war needs Fuel Administrator Garfield has placed a ban on the use of gasoline for pleasure on Sundays. This order is placed upon all states east of the Mississippi River. There are a few exceptions which are noted, as follows:—

Tractors and motor trucks used in actual transportation of freight.

Vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties.

Ambulance, fire appartus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons and conveyances used for funerals.

Railway equipment using gasoline.

Repair outfits used by telephone and public service companies.

Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

Advertised Letters

Miss Mary Palache

SERIOUS CHARGE

Mrs. Bessie May Skeels Arrested on Charge of Larceny

A sensational arrest was made by Chief of Police Frank M. Smith and two Haverhill inspectors last Monday when Mrs. Bessie May Skeels was taken into custody. When the presence of the police at the apartments of Mrs. Skeel 60 Chestnut street, was learned, she collapsed and was immediately taken to the Lawrence General Hospital where she is confined and facing charges of a serious nature.

The primary charge is larceny of jewelry from the estate of the late Mrs. Rosamond Gay, who died last month, and who had been attended by Mrs. Skeels as nurse. The district attorney and police have been conducting an investigation into the cause of the death of Miss Florence Gay, for whom Mrs. Skeel acted as nurse, and other matters connected with the Gay estate. Suspicion caused the state officials to have the body of Miss Gay exhumed for the purpose of an analysis of the stomach. The result of this analysis has not been made public.

Mrs. Skeels has served as a nurse in a number of local families. She has been prominent in dramatic and musical circles. Her husband, Frank Skeels, died in Lawrence a few years ago.

The Gay family was well known in town and Miss Florence Gay was a teacher at Abbot Academy for a number of years. The cause of Miss Gay's death a few months ago was given as cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Rosamond Gay and daughter Florence had both been under the care of Mrs. Skeels.

Mrs. Skeels was to have been married yesterday to Alfred J. Lundgren of the S. K. Ames Butter Store, who still believes in her innocence and claims every charge will be cleared at the trial.

Given Send-off

The quota of drafted men, who went from the town last Tuesday morning, were given a send-off by friends. They left the Central Fire Station in an auto furnished by the Public Safety committee and were taken to South Lawrence, where parents and friends gave them a final farewell.

The boys were in a happy frame of mind and Andrew McKee and Walter Shorten were singing "I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," as they came to the engine house. Walter R. York of Ballardvale, the third of his family to go, met the quota at So. Lawrence and Albert Murray, who was in Boston, entrained there. Walter R. Shorten has two brothers already in the service. William G. McDermott, who left here Monday, will join the quota at New London, Conn.

Lyman F. Cheever, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cheever, Chestnut street, had charge of the quota of twenty-five from Division twenty one, and was appointed by Chairman Bray. He is responsible for the conduct of the men till they reach Camp Jackson. His assistants were Antonio M. Fresneda, a student at Phillips academy, whose home is in Cuba, and Walter R. Shorten. Michael Byrne was the other local boy in the quota.

Christ Church Notes

The last summer meeting for Red Cross work, will be held to-day with Miss Florence Swift on Central street, at 2.30 p. m. The workers are urged to come and finish the articles of the assignment. The meetings of the woman's Guild, will begin again the first of October.

Red Cross Notice

The November Club house, will re-open on September 4th, for work in Surgical Dressings. The days and hours will be as usual-Wednesdays and Thursdays from ten to twelve, and from two to five. As there is a definite amount of work to be done, it is possible that at times one quota may be finished before another is received, in which case, we may have to close temporarily with no more notice than a card on the door.

On the other hand, it may be necessary from time to time to ask expert workers on special dressings to give a few hours in addition to the regular days.

All who can make tampons, are especially urged to come on the first Wednesday.

AGNES S. STACKPOLE
Chairman

Red Cross Contributors

Contributions received from the following during the past week for the Red Cross work are hereby gratefully acknowledged:

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Trow
Mrs. C. T. Dole
Mrs. Gertrude B. Bergstrom
Employees Tyer Rubber Co, $3.20
Employees Tyer Rubber Co., $7.25
Tyer Rubber Co. Friends, $6.00
Miss C. M. Hewes

ANNA W. KUHN, Treas.

Awarded Italian War Cross

Capt. Robert W. Bates, a former Phillips Academy student, whose home is now in Cambridge, has been awarded the Italian War Cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June. Capt. Bates is a member of the Red Cross Ambulance service and during the recent offensive against the Austrians he performed meritorious service which brought him the coveted decoration. Captain Bates is well known here and lived for several years on Locke street.

Out to-day
New Victor Records for September

Caruso sings "Over There" The stirring patriotic number that has become the unofficial American war song." Sung by the great tenor with a fervor that is truly thrilling. Victrola Red Seal Record 87294. Ten-inch, $2

Superb "Barber of Seville" aria by Galli-Curci
Victrola Red Seal Record 74541 Twelve-inch, $1.50

John McCormack gives "Dear Old Pal of Mine"
Victrola Red Seal Record 64788. Ten-inch, $1.00

Patriotic Songs by Olive Kline and Lambert Murphy.
Stirring wartime songs by Helen Clark, Arthur Fields, and Harry Macdonough and the Shannon Four.

Four Lively Dance Selections. Two Catchy Musical Comedy Medleys.
Three Delightful Popular Songs. Four Interesting Folk Dances.

Come in and hear them.

W. A. ALLEN
Allen Block, - 2 Main St.

COLONIAL ANDOVER THEATRE

Matinee Every Afternoon at 2:15 — PHOTOPLAY ATTRACTIONS FOR WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 2 — Evenings Continuous 6:15 to 10

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAM

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, LABOR DAY
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN "HEADIN' SOUTH"
You know what Doug can do in a crowd of our friends from "Over the Rio Grande"

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3
WALLACE REID IN "THE FIREFLY OF FRANCE"
EAGLE'S EYE. "THE WELLAND CANAL CONSPIRACY".

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4
VIVIAN MARTIN IN "MOLLY ENTANGLED".
There's a "bit o' blarney" in this story that you mustn't miss.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5
CHARLES RAY IN "THE FAMILY SKELETON".
"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS" WITH WILLIAM DUNCAN.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6
ELSIE FERGUSON IN "THE SONG OF SONGS".
From the stage play by Edward Sheldon.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
JACK PICKFORD IN "HIS MAJESTY, BUNKER BEAN".
He will prove to you that "as you think you are at heart, so are you."

Sale of Haggetts Pond Grove

William M. and Ellen Ayer Wood, have sold and conveyed to George M. Wallace, the land at Haggetts Pond upon which the beautiful grove stood for so many years. Under the advice of the State Forester, this grove was cut down to save the wood from the pest that had infected them. Mr. Wallace is the superintendent of the Medford Mills, at Medford Hillside, of the American Woolen Company. He intends to build a small cottage on the pond for himself and family.

Phillips Graduate Wounded

Lieut. Harold C. Wasgatt, Phillips Academy graduate, class of 1916, has been wounded in France. How seriously has not been determined. He was with the 69th Infantry. It was at first reported that he was killed, but this was learned to be incorrect.

Engagement Announced

George Stiles of 34 Washington avenue, announces the engagement of his daughter Miss Hazel, to Claremont I. N. Gray of 32 Washington avenue. Mr. Gray was in the employ of the Tyer Rubber Co., until recently, and is in the quota who leave next Tuesday for Camp Devens .

Workers Wanted

The quota of garments to be made by the Andover Branch of the Red Cross during the next month, is four-hundred. As many workers as possible are wanted at the Guild House on Fridays from ten to twelve a. m. and two to five p. m.

Free Church Notes

The Free Church Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Societies will resume their regular meetings on Sunday, September 8th.

The Free Church now has eighty-three names on its War Service Roll.

Rev. F. A. Wilson was called to Maine, Thursday by the sudden death of his niece, Mrs. Lillian Wilson Keezar, in Portland. Mrs. Keezar had visited in Andover several times, and some years ago taught a class in cooking in the Old Free Church.

For FARM and GARDEN

You need labor saving Implements and Tools, so whether your garden covers only a few feet of ground or hundreds of acres, we will be able to help you in making every crop a success.



Seeds of All Kinds
HARDWARE

WALTER I. MORSE

FRANKLIN H. STACEY
Musgrove Building Main St., Andover

ENROLLING AGENT
of the
MERCHANT MARINE
at
The Rexall Prescription Drug Store

CLEARANCE SALE STILL ON
at the F. E. WHITING JEWELRY STORE
NOTICE THE DISCOUNTS

GOLD FILLED JEWELRY	25% and 50%
SOLID GOLD	15%
SOLID SILVER	15%
WATCHES	10%

The Famous Missing Link Cuff Button at half price this week.

JOHN D. BLACKSHAW
Successor to F. E. WHITING
36 MAIN STREET

Winter Rye Seed

$3.00 per bu.

TESTED PERFECT

H. BRUCKMANN

GRAIN DEALER

158 So. Broadway, LAWRENCE

TEL. LAW. 2252 Deliveries in Andover Daily

Headquarters for Fruit

Fresh Vegetables of all kinds

BREAD, PIES AND CAKE
FRESH EVERY DAY

Fancy Crackers | Candy
Tomatoes Blueberries Sweet Corn
Cantaloupes Japanese Plums
Celery Preserving Peaches
Cucumbers for Pickling Peppers
Delaware Grapes

Fresh Eggs from our own hens

A. BASSO

27 MAIN STREET

Next door to Andover National Bank

THRIFT

Buy the Best Goods and Linings. It costs no more to make than poor materials. Our Spring Line is the best in the market.

Separate Skirts a Specialty.

BANFIELD

38 MAIN STREET. Tel. Conn.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened

Bicycle Repairing and Supplies

C. A. HILL & CO.

Electrical Contractors

441-W 40 MAIN STREET, ANDOVER

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lamson & Hubbard Hats and Caps

Triple Toe Hosiery Arrow Collars Arrow Shirts

B.V.D. Union Suits Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers

Athletic Shirts and Drawers Neckwear

Khaki Pants Overalls and Jumper

Frank L. Cole

44 MAIN STREET - - ANDOVER



AN AIR OF DISTINCTION

seems to attach itself to the smart apparel we are tailoring.

If you want a new suit, that is exclusive in style and made to your measure of the newest materials, come in and let us take your measure for smart attire of

OUR TAILORING.

CARL E. ELANDER

TAILOR

7 Main Street, - - - Telephone 141W

Political Calendar for 1918

Aug. 30—Last day for filing public policy applications for certification of names with election commissioners in Boston or registrars of voters in other cities and towns.

Sept. 3—Last day for qualified voters in the military or naval service of the United States, to make application to the secretary of the Commonwealth for registration as absent voter.

Sept. 6—Last day for filing applications for submission to voters at the State election of questions of public policy.

Sept. 20—Last day for filing nomination papers (State election) for certification of names with election commissioners in Boston or registrars of voters in other cities and towns.

Sept. 24—State primaries.

Sept. 24—Last day for holding conventions of nonpolitical parties for the nomination of candidates.

Sept. 26—5 P. M., last day and hour for filing with the secretary of the Commonwealth nomination papers of candidates (State election.)

Sept. 26—5 P. M. last day and hour for filing written acceptance by candidates to be voted for whose names were not printed on the primary ballots.

Sept. 26—5 P. M. last day and hour for filing certificates for nomination of candidates.

Sept. 30—5 P. M. last day and hour for filing withdrawals of or objections to nominations of candidates.

Oct. 1—Earliest day for holding State conventions of political parties.

Oct. 3— 5 P. M. Last day and hour for filling vacancies caused by withdrawals.

Oct. 8—Last day for holding State conventions of political parties. Certificates of nomination, nomination papers, public policy applications, objections and withdrawals are all to be filed with the secretary of the Commonwealth.

Nov. 5—State election.

Nov. 5, 5 P. M.—Last day and hour that absent voter ballots can be received in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, to be counted for United States senator and representative in Congress.

Save Peach Stones

The following editorial from the Boston Herald and Journal of Wednesday, August 28, is reprinted by request. The suggestion it contains can be carried out by many.

The fruit season is now with us. How readily it relates to the vast clouds of gas that have been sweeping over the battlefront! Here is the new war scourge, first introduced by the enemy at the Somme in 1916 and since applied by him with ruthless ferocity. Many have died from the asphyxiating fumes; others recovered, but were never the same again, once the poison had entered the system.

The experience of being "gassed" is one of the most frightful known. Pierre Lotti, who visited a hospital where victims were being treated, called it 'a place of horror which one would think Dante had imagined." In another hospital a newspaper correspondent found sixty-one Americans, some of whom were beyond medical help. "Their eager drawing-in of the God-given air sounded like bellows, so nearly were the lungs closed. As the sufferings became worse hands were outstretched as though the men were drowning. Their fingers distended, they stiffened, there was a sudden foaming at the mouth—then the end."

That happened in February last, and the scene is not likely to be repeated now that the gas mask has come into general use. Today thousands of women here and abroad are giving their time and skill to the manufacture of this protective appliance. Carbon is needed for the gas mask—not ordinary charcoal such as can be obtained from the combustion of wood, but the special kind of it which comes of the burning of fruit s ones, preferably of the peach, the apricot, the plum, the prune and the date, also of the shells of kickory nuts, walnuts, cocoanuts and butternuts.

That is why the Gas Defense Division of our War Council is appealing for supplies of this material as fast as it can be gathered in, and why our fruit users are responding patriotically wherever knowledge of the demand has reached them. England and France led the way in this "salvage movement". The British fruit dealers' associations are co-operating in it; throughout the United Kingdom the sellers of fruit display posters asking the public to furnish stones and shells. In many districts collecting clubs have been formed, and the school children are taking part in what has become a country-wide effort to meet the request of the munitions department for "stones and nutshells at the rate of hundreds of tons a week." Here is the opportunity to make the fruit season tell in the interest of our armies on the battle line.

Wedding

WRIGLEY—HOUGHTON

Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the Christ church vestry Miss Dorothy Houghton was married to Frederick Wrigley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Henry, rector of Christ church. The wedding was very simple, only the witnesses being present. The bride was formerly an Andover girl but now resides in Sutton. The bridegroom is a well-known Ballardvale boy and expects soon to be called to service.

Obituary

MARGARET LUSCOMB

Another of the old Salem family of Luscomb passed to the other life just about a week before her cousin, Mrs. Russell, was called. Margaret, daughter of Aaron Luscomb and Margaret Grant, was born in West Parish in May, 1843. Both descendants of the old Scarboro refugee to Salem, the line came here late to Andover, with Samuel and wife, Jerusha Trow, in 1800. His brother Henry was here only awhile, then back to Salem where the family are still represented and the youngest brother, Richard, who had served in the War of 1812 in the marine service, as they were mainly seamen representing the old East India service men in Andover. Samuel's daughter, Martha, married Osgood Barnard. Her uncle, Richard, married Rhoda Noyes and the son, Aaron Luscomb, was father to Margaret. So these were cousins' children who passed so near together last week.

Margaret, after her training in the West Parish district school, entered on domestic service and was a skilled nurse. Her services were always in demand as she made the interests of the home she lived in her own. The household of the late John A. Taylor, that of the late Jonathan Taylor, Charles Parker and others were among the friends who valued her aid, children and adult alike. About 1889 the death of her father and her own health led to leaving the farm and taking a house in Lawrence on Tremont street, where the widowed mother passed away. There Margaret was left as the head of the house, as her only surviving brother, Edward, a veteran of the Civil War, had died, leaving two daughters who made their home with their uncle Winning till they went to Maine after his death here. The old place knew these no more, so only the relatives who found their way to and fro recalled this once hospitable West Parish home these long thirty years.

Our cousin was a woman of marked business sense and cared well for her own savings and the joint inheritance she shared with her sisters, wisely invested. To the end, ready with good advice in emergency, keeping up her lively and intelligent interest in all matters private and civic through long years of invalidism, the last hard two years of weakness led up to a blessed rest August 6, at her home in Lawrence. The burial service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Matthews of the West church, then she was laid away in the beautiful West Yard on the 9th. Her two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Julia Summersgill, long widowed, and Mary Ballard Luscomb, with the nieces in Hollis, Maine, daughters of her brother Edward, Alice and Annie (Luscomb) Bruce, will long recall this long record of friendly guardianship.

C. H. A.

Food Conservation Notes

Greater use of corn meal by housewives and bakers for the next two or three weeks will materially assist in the conservation of the country's food supply. It is the most abundant non-wheat cereal in the Commonwealth just now and is selling still at prices averaging lower than any other cereal. There is always need of using as little white wheat flour as possible, because that is concentrated food for export and can be kept indefinitely.

The Food Administration at the State House, the cottages on the Common, and other conservation centers, are all prepared to give recipes and suggestions as to the easy use of meal.

To meet the demand of business organizations which have asked to be allowed to purchase sets of the twenty United States Food Leaflets, a new plan of selling these leaflets in quantity has now been adopted. This does not interrupt the free distribution of single leaflets to individuals, but it is hoped that employers will purchase these leaflets and distribute them to all their employees.

The leaflets are intended to aid families in purchasing food supplies more effectively, and in maintaining the health of children and other members of the household.

The titles of the leaflets are as follows:

1. Start the Day Right with a Good Breakfast.
2. Do You Know Corn Meal?
3. A Whole Dinner in One Dish.
4. Make a Little Meat go a Long Way.
5. Choose Your Food Wisely.
6. Do You Know Oatmeal?
7. Food for Your Children.
8. Instead of Meat.
9. Vegetables for Winter.
10. Plenty of Potatoes.
11. Milk.
12. Save Fuel While You Cook.
13. Fireless Cooker.
14. Dried Beans and Peas.
15. Save Sugar.
16. Fresh Vegetables.
17. Use More Fish.
18. Rice.
19. Hominy.
20. Wheatless Breads and Cakes.

Application should be made to Alexander H. Kerr, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tyer to Play Series

Saturday afternoon on the local playstead the Tyer Rubber baseball team will engage the Ballardvale A. A. in the first game of a series of three games. This series will be for the town championship. On Labor Day the Tyer team will play two games on the playstead. One will be the rubber game with Davis & Furber and the other will be with the Ballardvale A. A.

The lineup of the Tyer team for these games will probably be: Bierne lf., Walker 3b, Lund s.s., Bowman 1b, Dolan c., Scanlon cf., Holland p., McNally 2b, Lynch rf.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

Letter from William Holden

June 25, 1918
France.

Dear Ma:

Do you remember what happened eleven months ago today? I don't think I'll forget it very soon, so, on the anniversary, I think I ought to write a letter. I've got a lot to say and I don't know just how to say it, but it will be alright anyway won't it?

I've only received one letter since coming up to this front, and I've only written one, so I'm about even. I think there should be about a sack of mail for me alone, but we probably won't get any more till we are relieved.

Just before leaving our town in the reserve, I was presented with two bags of clips and ammunition, and told that I belonged to the automatic team, so I had the honor of toting a few extra tons up to this front (about nine miles). We made the relief immediately, so I had to stay on post the rest of the night. This was some change from a lazy guard duty, and when I tumbled into bed, I slept like a log. Up here we were at our posts all night, and had all day to ourselves, which I liked fine. When we looked the place over, it seemed more like a picnic ground than a front line trench. The fields were green and the trenches lined with poppies and blue flowers. There were scarcely any shell holes at all. There is a Y. M. and an S. A. in town, and I began to think we were going to have a fine time. Not long before I changed my mind.

On Sunday morning the sixteenth, the barrage fell at three forty-five and it was some barrage. It was just getting light, and our machine guns were humming. Some German machine gunners were cutting the grass over our post, for they had crawled up to the barbwire and had probably heard us. The corporal of my automatic jumped up on my platform, I shoved in a couple of clips, and our Boche's m. g's ceased their action. He killed one gunner and wounded another, as he afterwards found out. We had called for our barrage several times by this time, but no response. Meanwhile our m. g's. were ripping it out at a great rate, and we could hear "Kamerad" shouted by lots of them. It was getting lighter steadily too, and we could see them beating it across the big valley to the woods. Scores of them missed retreat that time, I'll say. They had put a box barrage over on us, which had been snipped by shrapnel, and a runner had been dispatched to the artillery officer. Our own commander had rushed up as soon as the thing started, had seen our plight, had gone back, and returned, bringing two platoons through that barrage without losing a man. These he placed along an open space to our right. Three Boches had taken an American prisoner, and were hurrying across the field, when our lieutenant saw them. He called for volunteers, and the two automatic men nearest him, went. One Boche was killed, a lieutenant and a Red Cross man captured, and the American sent back to his Co. He had been wounded and the first thing he said when he saw he was rescued was, "Thank God—for—sake give me a cigarette." See the value of "tacks" over here? The shells were closing in on us and it was raining shrapnel. Our trench was being torn to pieces and many knocked flat by the H. E. shells. Eighty were killed and two hundred and fifty wounded. Our losses are very small compared with that. They intended to take a few towns and drive us back, but I guess they didn't know who they were up against. For a couple of days after, wounded Boches were shot or captured, and those who got back were either wounded or so badly scared, that they'll stay where they belong for awhile. Our platoon commander is away at school and the sergeant was in command. The general came up after the scrap and congratulated him and the platoon for work done in the baptism of fire—for it was and is our first real affair.

Bill Kenney got a letter from Charlie the other day and he is improving steadily. He is at Base Hospital No. 1 and I'm sure he'd like to hear from you. I wrote to him yesterday.

Ayer is some place isn't it?

Dad's last letter sounded rather discouraged. He shouldn't be for I'm not. I still expect to eat my next Thanksgiving dinner with you.

Give my regards to "the gang" and tell them I'd like a letter now and then. Keep the best regards from

Yours truly.

Bill

Letter from Harold S. Cates

"Somewhere in France,' Aug. 2, 1918.

"My Dear Folks:—I thought I would write a few lines, hoping they find you all well, and to let you know I am feeling fine myself. It rained pretty hard here last night, the first time since we arrived.

"We are billeted in barns and houses. Another corporal and I are sleeping in a big box horse stall, but we fill our bed sacks with straw, so that the stone floor is made a little softer.

"This part of France certainly lives up to the name of 'Sunny France', for during the middle of the day it is something fierce, but it gets pretty cold at night. Tell father this is a great farming country through here. The farm that we are billeted near, raises a lot of wheat, and they continually bring it in and pile it in these large stone barns. They also have a lot of sheep and cows, and a large flock of turkeys. Children not much older than five or six years, take care of the sheep with a dog to help.

"The old men certainly have to work hard, and the women the same.

"Girls have to help in the fields, and drive the sheep and turkeys all day.

"The people around here are on pretty

(Continued on page six)

ARE YOU STILL BUYING YOUR SHARE OF WAR SAVING STAMPS?

Reid and Hughes, Co.

THE HOUSE OF THE SQUARE DEAL

LEONARD E. BENNINK, Treasurer and General Manager.
PHONES 2945, 2946, 2947

ALTERATION SALE

August Disposal of Fine BLANKETS

These Blankets are sharply priced to insure immediate purchasers from the inevitable High Prices sure to come later.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO BUY NOW

SOFT FLEECY EXTRA HEAVY GREY BLANKETS—pink and blue borders, 66x80 inches wide.....$3.98
WHITE CALIFORNIA FINISH TWILLED BLANKETS—pink and blue borders, 66x76 inches.....$5.50
EXTRA LARGE SIZE WHITE TWILLED BLANKETS—pink and blue borders, finished in excellent manner—2 yards wide..$7.50
WHITE BLANKETS—silk bound—pink and blue borders—66x80 inches.....$6.98
NASHUA WOOL BLANKETS—grey and white; handsome borders, pearl binding, 64x76 inches.....$5.00
NASHUA WOOL NAP PLAID BLANKETS—in grey, tan and blue; beautiful plaids—66x80 inches.....$6.98
EXTRA FINE GRADE BLANKETS—newest plaids in pink, blue and grey, with mohair binding—66x80 inches.....$7.50
GREY WOOL CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—(weight 5 pounds) This is a 11-4 blanket with Roman border and mohair binding..$9.50

DAILY VISITS TO THE BOSTON STORE—PAY

BOSTON & LAWRENCE DESPATCH

GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS

Boston Andover No. Andover Lawrence Methuen

Four trains daily with reliable messengers. Telephone No. 2 and truck will call for goods or orders.

ANDOVER—Tel. 2—17 Maple Ave. [Hardy House]
LAWRENCE—Tel. 1083-1084—1-7 Amesbury St.
BOSTON, Main Office—Tel. 1961—15 Devonshire St.

Andover Shoe Shining and Shoe Repairing Shop

We also sell Cigars, Tobacco, Shoe Laces, Shoe Polish, and all kinds of Shoe Dressings.

EMANUELS CO.

2 MAIN STREET



Cools You All Over

and gives you a memory of the most delicious drink you ever tasted. That's what our ice cream soda does. Don't take our simple word for it. Stop in and try a glass. You'll forget the heat, all its discomfort, and wish it was summer always.

LOWE — DRUGS

DELIVERIES

W. B. Endicott, Food Administrator, has issued the following letter to the stores concerning deliveries:

Grocers and provision dealers are urged to so arrange their business that teams do not make any unnecessary trips over any one route or to any one section of the city, and that not more than one delivery a day be made to any one family.

Householders are requested not to place orders with their grocer or provision dealer oftener than once a day, and so far as possible to place them the day before delivery is desired.

There is an overburden of deliveries at present on Fridays and Saturdays, and householders can greatly assist in relieving this by having all their non-perishable supplies delivered early in the week.

Householders should not expect more than one delivery a day, and they will perform a patriotic service by patronizing dealers who make no special deliveries.

LINDSAY & YOUNG

Successors of

VALPEY BROTHERS

2 MAIN ST., - Tel. 29

Members of the U. S. Food Administration

WHEN THE PRESIDENT CALLS, SHALL IT BE SAID THAT ANDOVER LAGGED?

WHILE GERMAN SUBMARINES COME ALMOST TO THE HARBORS OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND SINK OUR VESSELS, SHALL IT BE SAID THAT ANDOVER HELD BACK HER DOLLARS?

YOU ARE NEEDED FOR THE JUNE DRIVE FOR WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

BUY YOUR LIMIT!

Buchan & Francis

12 MAIN STREET

"THE PLAIN PRICE STORE"

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

(Continued from page five)

stiff rations. They claim we get three times the amount of food that they are allowed to have. They are a very pleasant and polite people, and as we are the first American soldiers in this part, we are more or less of a curiosity.

"Everything is made of brick and tile. The chateau where our headquarters are is all stone floors and all through the village everything is stone.

"They can go right out in the fields, and by digging down get smooth stones of almost any size and shape.

"There seems to be quantities of limestone around, something which looks like it, for the roads are full of white dust. There are not any Y. M. C. A. buildings or canteens around here yet, but I imagine if we stay here long enough that they will come in time. A fellow can't spend his money around here if he wanted to. The water isn't very good; we have to boil it twenty minutes before drinking it.

"They have wine in the stores, but from lack of sugar it is almost as bad as the water. I haven't tasted any yet, but I don't want it if it is sour.

"I haven't received a single letter yet from anyone, but don't hardly expect any for a few days. But it would be great to get some, just the same. Well will finish for this time.

"Don't worry about me, for I am fine; never felt better physically.

Your loving son,
"Harold"

"Corp. Harold S. Cates,
"Co. B, 302nd. Mach. Gun Bat.
"A. E. F."

Iceless Refrigerators

Did you ever see an iceless refrigerator? It scarcely seems possible, yet, among other things which have come out of the war, one has been devised which has been found practical. A very elegant affair run by electricity, with a telltale thermometer, may be had by those fortunate enough to afford them, but a very simple one, easily constructed by anyone with a little mechanical skill, is being shown by the Massachusetts Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, at the Conservation Cottage on Boston Common. It consists of a wooden frame 3½ feet high and 12 by 15 inches in its other dimensions, with sides of wire screen netting to keep out insects. A cover of canton flannel is closely fitted over all four sides—one of which is hinged for a door—and buttoned on by means of snappers. To the top edge of this cloth cover are attached strips of the double canton flannel sufficiently long to reach up over the top and 2 or 3 inches into a pan of water which stands on the top. Two shelves from 12 to 15 inches apart are placed inside. The whole frame stands in an agate pan. There should be legs high enough above the pan so as not to interfere with opening the door.

The principle involved is this: The pan on top is kept filled with water and the strips of cloth act as wicks, drawing the moisture down into the cloth cover until it becomes saturated. As evaporation takes place the heat is taken from the inside and so long as the covering is moist and the frame stands in a draft, which keeps up the evaporating process, the inside is cool. Experiments show that the temperature ranges from 45 to 50 degrees. The pan below is merely to catch any drip which may fall.

The outside cover should be washed every week that everything may be kept clean and sweet. The refrigerator itself must stand in a draft if it is to be successful for upon that depends the evaporation. A shady piazza and away from the house is a particularly good position for one to stand. It does not work satisfactorily in a damp climate.

These iceless refrigerators have been used with satisfaction by some 500 people in Fall River. They are exceedingly useful for summer camps and in other places where it is impossible to get ice, and a boon to those who cannot afford to buy it.

A Spinster's Will

Among the items collecting about Andover from the press, I saved one about the bequest to the "Johnson Home for Aged Women" by Miss Catherine Johnson, who died in North Andover, June 24, leaving with trustees John Roberts of Salem, Charles Morrill and Newton Frye of North Andover, her homestead there for a Home; also $20,000 for support. And she hoped no woman under sixty-five, or one who smokes or drinks, will be allowed therein. Carpets, rugs, stoves, books, tables, chairs, bureaus, cooking utensils all go to the Home; books and bookcases holding them to be reserved to add to the Stevens library, and her brother's gift to her of two wood medallions from Switzerland. The Parish got $1000, the Women's Unitarian Alliance $100, Charitable Union $100, the Historical Society her eight-legged table in her living-room, with private bequests from an estate of $48,000. The will was made in August, 1909.

So we who visit the library can enjoy some old books and medallions. I appeal to the lovers of old books to look over their collections and see if they can leave to the town library here old town histories whose market value now, as out of print, is beyond our slender appropriations. With the consent of my relatives I shall be glad to pass along my genealogical books, many the gifts of the compilers, and also the savings of my own ancestors passed down; but the heat of the air in summer and the dry stove heat of winter and many another enemy of bindings are working havoc, added to my own heavy use of this part of my equipment for work in old age. I find cloth and half goat that Mr. Draper used to help me about getting bound stands better than sheep which is being destroyed in private and public libraries alike by dry heat.

C. H. A.

Natural History Society Meeting

The meeting of the Natural History Society came off as planned, August 21, at the home of Miss Ella H. Foster on Salem street, who with her sister, Miss Carrie, and brother George, lent the good effort to entertain that makes this one of the most popular rendezvous on hospitable Salem street. Mrs. Snow, a former resident, up from Boston, dropped in a while. Although illness and sudden emergency calls, et cetera, kept many away who had planned to appear at 4.30 p.m., some coming from the funeral service of Mr. Carpenter, we only could muster five: Mrs. Mabel Lowe, Mrs. Frank Foster, Miss Florence Abbott, Mrs. Thomas Paradise, added to the first named, making an ideal unit who wanted to do the same thing at the ame time.

After a survey of garden and discussion of new recipes as we munched our war bread sandwiches, we explored the trenches, guided by the brother of the hostess, who won high tribute for patience and courtesy. There is always one man who helps us out, often two in small parties. Trench life became of new interest after our exploration. Absence of the one we hoped to get traditions from of old Salem street houses cut that part out.

The cool zephyrs, the beautiful moonlight, the discovery of mountain mint with a formidable name, growing freely on Brothers Field, and the crowsfoot so good in rattlesnake bite, remain in my notes. Alas! for the fringed polygula, the swamp violet, the cress and sphagnum moss of the old days on Abbott's meadow!

C. H. A.

The American Spirit

The following excerpt from a letter written by Private H. W. Chapman, a Boston boy attached to Company D, 101st Engineers, will show what the American spirit under fire really is.

"There is one thing that will never break, and that is the spirit of the U. S. A. soldier. The spirit is wonderful. An American soldier on the way back after a raid got caught in a counter-barrage. His leg was taken off at the knee. He did not whimper and as the doctors were dressing what remained of his leg he said: 'Well, I hope the lead pencil business is good in Boston.' That shows the never-say-die spirit that is going to take us to Berlin."

Value of Student's Army Training Corps Apparent

As a side line on the issue of "training disabled soldiers," it is interesting to sense the Government's attitude on this through the Student's Army Training Corps.

The War Department's announcement of July 10, very clearly expresses the vital significance of the Student's Army Training Corps, as the following extracts show:

"The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists, and administrators of every kind.. The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized.

"This is a war in which soldiers are not only marksmen, but also engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, doctors and specialists in many other lines. Scientific training is indispensable.

"The scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator are essential.

"The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the Army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department, earnestly requests other colleges, Councils of Defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate.

By this plan, not only are our young men trained for the emergencies of war, but are equally trained for the emergencies of peace. Any training given to our young men now, equips them for a high grade of work after the war, and should they be unfortunate enough to become disabled while on active service, the problem of their readjustment to peace requirements will be much simpler.

Now, however, is the time that this should be seriously considered, for every week now, disabled soldiers are returning from the front. This was, especially, brought home to me-but two days go in Washington, I saw four soldiers entering a hospital, two of them had each lost a leg, one had lost an arm and one was hobbling in on two sticks.

It would seem a patriotic service for business organizations to scan carefully, the functions of the various jobs which make up their activities, and see if any of these functions could be handled by disabled men. For instance, jobs which blind men could do with a little training—men who have lost the use of one or more limbs—deaf men—men who are suffering from shell shock.

It would seem to me that the authorities would be helped and they would appreciate the help, or any suggestions from business organizations along this line. I state without any authority, of course, that the Administration will be glad to have suggestions, but I do so after seeing their eagerness and willingness to profit by any worth-while ideas that come to them.

By Harold Whitehead

Looking Ahead

Tom—That's a singular gift for your fiancee, a cigarette case.

Dick—I know it, but she's just about due to break the engagement and return my presents, and I can use this myself.

WAY WORLD WAGS TOLD IN TABLOIDS

Big Stories and Minor Events Blue Penciled Into Quickly Read Paragraphs.

DOING AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Happenings That Caused a Stir Briefly Chronicled—Bulletins About the Progress of the Gigantic War at Home and Abroad.

WAR BULLETINS

Fighting in water up to their waists in the marshes along the Avre and charging the crews of machine guns, who served their weapons until killed, the troops of the Third French army took two of the strongest defenses of Roye. They also captured 600 prisoners and took important booty.

German military critics offer various explanations for the retirements on the western front. One holds the defensive battle now shows dawn of German victory, while another says Lassigny plateau was not conquered, but was evacuated, for tactical reasons.

Captured German officers admit spirit of Germany is broken and discuss the hopelessness of ultimate victory and the growing feeling for peace concessions. They see the German inferiority economically and in man power.

On a front of thirty miles, extending from the region of Arras in the north to Lihons, below the Somme, the British pressed their attack vigorously. Gains of one to two miles were made at various sections of the line over a distance of from six to seven miles.

French troops also have crossed the Oise river and the canal at Manicamp, eight miles east of Noyon, and are in the outskirts of the village of Morlancourt, on the north side of the Oise, a mile and a half from Noyon station.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners and large quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson asks senate dry leaders to change to January 1, 1920, the date named in the Jones amendment for war time prohibition to go into effect. His action was based on the country's need of the $1,000,000,000 revenue expected from beverages. The dry leaders are willing to extend the time to July 1, 1919, but say the war may be over and the whole measure nullified on the later date.

The house passes the administration man power bill making the draft ages from eighteen to forty-five. Only two votes were cast against the measure, and it was not substantially changed.

Estimates based on the war taxes proposed in the new revenue measure indicate they will produce the full $8,000,000,000 which the treasury department has announced must be provided in this way for war needs.

Lack of skilled labor threatens the American naval program and some of its war industries, the employment service of the department of labor says.

An overwhelming majority in the house decided the draft age limits of eighteen to forty-five should be adopted for the new man-power bill as recommended by Secretary Baker and the general staff.

Senator Lodge in a speech in the Senate proposes specific peace terms embodying his idea of the "irreducible minimum." He is more definite and asks more than President Wilson did in his recent note.

The war department announced the health of troops in the United States was very satisfactory.

GENERAL

Lieut. James H. Dale of St. Louis jumped from an airplane going 90 miles an hour 3,000 feet high with a parachute and landed without injury.

Negro cooks and servants in the South are quitting their jobs after their husbands go in the army and they receive their first government allotment.

American and neutral correspondents were tricked into spreading German propaganda even after this country entered the war, declares Alfred L. Becker, assistant Attorney general, in a statement issued in New York.

The fuel administration announces the discovery of a new coal practically smokeless and from which valuable by-products are taken. It is called "carb coal."

The House Ways and Means Committee agrees finally on an excess profits tax schedule running to 70 per cent. The treasury plan for an alternative 80 per cent. flat levy on war profits was incorporated in the measure.

Packers denounced the Federal Trade Commission report in the packing industry as biased and frequently false in its declarations.

The Union Station Bank of St. Louis, with deposits of $1,800,000, suspended.

Senator Reed of Missouri left Washington to spend two months visiting battle fronts.

A school for camouflage artists is in operation at the Great Lakes training station. The course takes 12 weeks.

American prisoners of war in Germany in a letter to the Y. M. C. A. want tennis racquets, balls and shoes.

A fire at the plant of the Green River Distilling Company, Owensboro, Ky., destroyed 43,000 barrels of whisky, entailing a loss of more than $3,000,000. The whisky alone was valued at $2,840,000 and the loss to the government in taxes is approximately $6,750,000.

Theodore Roosevelt announces the distribution of his $45,000 Nobel peace prize among various war relief organizations and individuals who are engaged in war work.

Herbert Hoover arrived at an Atlantic port from England.

Many women school teachers have entered into the railway mail service on the Pennsylvania railroad.

German-American War

Under cover of darkness the Americans "dug in" on the railway embankment south of the Vesle, between Courlandon and Magneux. They consolidated and held their positions despite heavy enemy fire.

German patrols reconnoitered the American positions, but a hail of American machine gun bullets drove them back to their line of defense, which is now north of the Vesle.

Arthur Guy Empey was granted permission by the war department to enlist in the Tank Corps.

The war department has taken unusual measures to be prepared to notify the 13,000,000 men between eighteen and forty-five who will be required to register on September 5.

The Americans north of Fismes have reached the Soissons-Rheims highroad. Signs are multiplying that the Germans are preparing for the evacuation of the ground between the Aisne and the Vesle.

A Canadian officer tells how American machine gunners refused to obey commander's order to remain in the rear, but forced their way to the battle front in the recent offensive on the British front. The commander said they were insufficiently trained to take part in the operations, but their work proved he had misjudged them.

British and French officers concede that 10,000 American marines, flanked by four regiments of American regulars saved Paris by refusing to retire at Belleau Wood before a dozen or fifteen Prussian regiments.

SPORTING

Soldier Bartfield and Harry Grebb, champion middleweight of the army and navy, have signed articles of agreement calling for a ten round bout, to take place at Forbes Field, in Pittsburgh, September 9.

Hal Chase, suspended first baseman of the Cincinnati National League team, has sued the Cincinnati Exhibition Company, owners of the Cincinnati baseball club, for $1,690, which he claims is salary due him and unpaid.

The first three games of the world baseball series will be played on the grounds of the Chicago National League team, beginning September 4.

By defeating the Dodgers in the first game of a double header the Chicago Cubs clinched the pennant in the National League.

The reduction in prices for the world's series increases interest of the fans in the baseball classic.

Secretary of War Baker officially announced his permission for a world baseball championship series.

Charlie Pick, former Athletic, is being used by the Cubs at second base and may cover the keystone sack for Mitchell's team in the world's series.

There is no lack of interest in the coming series in Chicago. North side rooters are convinced that the Cubs have an excellent chance of beating the Red Sox.

FOREIGN

Sir Horace Archambault, chief justice of Quebec, died suddenly at Montreal of heart failure.

Nearly all the Bolshevik leaders have left Petrograd and some have taken refuge on ships.

King Leopold of Bavaria, at a family dinner, announced the engagement of Crown Prince Rupprecht to the Princess Antoinette of Luxemburg.

A Russian prince who recently arrived in London announced the former Czarevitch Alexie was assassinated because he wept when his father was killed.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member of parliament, calling for recruits at Dublin, was jeered for fully an hour by Sinn Feiners.

The Bolsheviki foreign minister has issued a proclamation telling the Russian people that American and Japanese intervention is based on misinformation. He insists the Szechoslovaks are simply revolutionaries and bourgeois.

Out of the 200,000 workmen at the Krupp munition works at Essen, Germany, between 30,000 and 40,000 men have been called to the colors.

Pershing has asked the war department to deliver 25,000 airplanes before July 1 of next year to the fighting forces in France.

TOWN OF ANDOVER

BUILDING LAWS

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
1918

TITLE

SECTION 1. This By-Law shall be known and cited as the Building Law.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

SECTION 2. The Board of Selectmen shall, within thirty days after the adoption of this By-Law and thereafter annually in April, appoint an Inspector of Buildings, who shall hold office for the term of one year or until such time as his successor is appointed.

His compensation shall be regulated by the Selectmen unless determined by a vote of the town at the annual March meeting preceding his appointment.

He shall not be interested in any contract or in the furnishing of materials for any building.

The Board of Selectmen shall have power to discharge the Inspector for failure to perform his duties, and to fill any vacancy in the office.

SECTION 3. The Inspector of Buildings may, so far as is necessary for the performance of his duties, enter any building or premises within the town at any reasonable hour.

SECTION 4. He shall keep a record of all business of the department, which record and all other books and papers relating to the transactions of the department shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Selectmen, and he shall submit to them a yearly report on such business and such other reports as they may require.

BUILDINGS AFFECTED

SECTION 5. No building shall be constructed or altered except in conformity with the provisions of this by-law, but nothing in this by-law shall be construed to apply to:—

(a) Bridges, quays, wharves or buildings or land owned or occupied by the United States or the Commonwealth.

(b) Small wooden buildings not to be used for habitable purposes, and not more than eight feet in length or breadth and seven feet in height.

APPLICATION

SECTION 6. A person intending to erect or make alterations in such building, or his duly authorized agent shall, seven days at least before he proceeds to build or erect the same, or lay the foundation thereof, or to make the said alterations, or to do any act for carrying into execution his intention to do such things, file with the Inspector of Buildings on blank forms furnished by the said official, a notice in writing of his intention, with plans and specifications, or a full written description of the structure to be erected, in such form as may be approved by the Inspector. The Inspector may also require, in his discretion, a survey of the lot on which any proposed building is to be erected to be filed with the application. Every application shall state the name and address of the owner. Duplicates of all plans and specifications or written descriptions, when approved by the Inspector, shall be kept at the building during the progress of the work, and shall be open to his inspection.

GRANTING OF PERMITS

SECTION 7. The Inspector shall not give a permit for the erection or alteration of any building until he shall have carefully inspected the plans, specifications and premises, and ascertained that the building as proposed will conform to this by-law. He shall grant permits for such erection, or alteration, when the plans and detailed descriptions are in conformity with this by-law and the laws of the Commonwealth. It shall be his duty to approve or reject any plans or descriptions filed with him, within ten days. No work shall be commenced until a permit is issued. He shall, as often as practicable, inspect all buildings in the course of construction or alteration, and shall make a record of all violations of these by-laws, with the name of the owner, occupant, architect and master-mechanic, and of any other matters pertinent thereto. If the Inspector finds that the terms of a permit are being violated, he may, after written notice to the person to whom the permit was issued, order the whole or any part of the work, which is being done under the permit, to be stopped, and such work shall not be resumed until the terms of the permit have been complied with.

Any permit or approval which may be issued by the Inspector of Buildings, but under which no work has been done above the foundation walls within one year from the time of the issuance of the permit or approval, shall expire by limitation. Said Inspector shall have power to revoke or cancel any permit or approval in case of any failure or neglect to comply with any provision of this by-law, or in case any false statement or representation is made in any specifications, plans or statements submitted or filed for such permit or approval. No building hereafter constructed or altered shall be occupied unless it conforms in its construction to the regulations of this by-law nor until the Inspector of Buildings has issued his certificate to that effect. The Inspector of Buildings shall not issue such certificate until the Board of Health has certified to him that the building conforms to all the requirements of its plumbing regulations. The Inspector of Buildings shall issue or refuse in writing to issue his certificate within fifteen days after written application therefor.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS

SECTION 8. The Inspector of Buildings shall examine every building or other structure which he has reason to believe unsafe or dangerous, and if he finds it unsafe or dangerous he shall, in writing, notify the owner, agent or any person having an interest therein, to remove it or make it safe and secure, and such person shall thereupon immediately remove it or make it safe.

APPEAL

SECTION 9. In case the owner of any building or other structure, or an applicant for a permit to erect or alter a building or other structure, is aggrieved by any order or decision of the Inspector of Buildings, he may file with the Inspector an objection in writing, and thereupon the matter shall be referred to the Selectmen who, within one week from said reference, shall hear the parties, and after taking such expert opinion as may seem to the Selectmen to be necessary, give their decision. In case the decision of the Inspector of Buildings be affirmed, the expense of such expert opinion taken by the Selectmen shall be paid to the town by the owner or applicant on demand, otherwise such expense shall be borne by the town.

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 10. *Adjoining Owners.* The owner or one of the owners of the premises adjoining those under construction.

Alteration. Any changes in or addition to a building.

Areas. Open spaces adjacent to buildings or the building line for lighting or ventilation.

Attic. (See Half Story).

Basement. A lower story partly *underground* but which, in the average, is at least one half above the average level of the adjoining ground. But in a building which is not used for human habitation such lower story may be deemed a first story, if the upper part of its floor is not below the level of an adjoining street, way, place, or suitable sized open area of vacant land and has proper means of ventilation and exit. All to the satisfaction of the Building Inspector.

Bearing Wall. Any wall which carries any load other than its own weight.

Builder. A person employed to build or to execute work on a building or where no person is so employed, the owner of the building.

Building, Wooden. A building of which the external wall is constructed wholly or partly of wood. Wood frames covered with metal shall be deemed to be wood construction.

Cellar. A story having more than one half of its height below the curb level, or below the average level of the adjoining ground.

Chimney. Any permanent or fixed flues or passages built into any building for conveying away products of combustion from furnaces, stoves, boilers, ranges, or fireplaces.

Corner Lot. A lot situated at the intersection of two or more streets or at the junction of two streets or where a street changes its direction provided the interior angle does not exceed 120 degrees.

Any portion of a corner lot distant more than seventy feet from either street line shall be treated as an interior lot.

Courts. An open, unoccupied space other than a yard on the same lot with a dwelling. If it does not extend to the street or front or rear yard it is an inner court. If it does so extend it is an outer court.

Curb Level. The level of an established curb in the front of the building at the center of the front. Where no curb has been established, the town shall establish such curb level or its equivalent for the purposes of this by-law.

Curtain Wall. A wall built between piers or iron, or steel columns and which is not a bearing wall.

Dwelling-house. Any house or building or portion thereof which is occupied in whole or in part as the home, residence or sleeping-place of one or more human beings, either permanently or transiently.

Private Dwelling-house. A house in which not more than two families dwell independently and in which no part is used for business purposes.

External Wall. Every outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building other than a party wall.

Flat Roof. A roof that pitches not more than four inches to the foot.

Footing. That part of any masonry foundations resting directly on the ground.

Foundation. That portion of a wall below the level of the street curb, or where the wall is not on a street below the level of the highest ground next to the wall, and shall include all piers below the curb level or below the floor of the first story.

Front and Rear of Lots. That boundary line which borders on the street is the front of the lot. In case of a corner lot the owner may elect by statement on his plans either street boundary line as the front.

The rear of the lot is the side opposite the front. In case of a triangular or gore lot the rear shall be the side not bordering on a street.

The depth of a lot is the dimension measured from the front to the extreme rear line of the lot. In case of irregular shaped lots the mean depth shall be taken.

Height of a Building. The vertical distance of the highest point of the roof above the mean grade of the curbs of all the streets or the mean grade of the natural ground adjoining the building if the said grade of the ground is not below the grade of the curb.

Height of a Wall. The vertical distance from the mean grade of the ground adjoining the wall to the highest point of the wall.

Interior Lot. Any other lot than a corner lot.

Lodging-house. A house or building or part thereof in which six or more persons are harbored, received, or lodged for hire, or any building or part thereof which is used as a sleeping-place or lodging for six or more persons not members of the family residing therein.

Length and Width of Building. The greatest linear dimension of any building is its length and the next greatest linear dimension its width.

Mansard Roof. A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters, the upper more inclined to the horizon than the lower.

Occupied Space. Outside stairways, fire escapes, porches, platforms, and other projections shall be considered as part of the building and not as part of the yards or courts or unoccupied spaces.

Owner. Includes any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common or joint tenant of the whole or part of any building or land.

Partition Wall. Any interior wall of a building.

Party Wall. A wall that separates two or more buildings and is used or adapted for use of more than one building.

Public Hall. A hall, corridor or passageway not within an apartment.

Repairs. The reconstruction or renewal of any existing part of a building or of its fixtures or appurtenances by which the strength or fire risk is not affected or modified and not made for the purpose of converting the building in whole or in part to a new use.

Shaft. Includes exterior and interior shafts whether for air, light, elevator, dumbwaiter, or any other purpose.

Skylight. Any structure on or opening on a roof for the admission of light.

Span of Beam. The distance from center to center of its supports.

Stair Hall. Includes the stair, stair landings and those portions of the public halls through which it is necessary to pass in going between the entrance floor and the roof.

Story of a Building. That part of a building between the top of any floor beams and the top or roof beams next above.

Story, First. The story, the floor of which is first above the basement or cellar.

Story, Second. The story next above the first story.

Story, Half. Is a story in a sloping roof.

Story, Topmost. The uppermost story, whether constructed wholly or partly in the roof or not.

Street. Any public way not less than sixteen feet in width.

Tenement House. A house or building or part thereof which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied or is occupied or is intended, arranged, or designed to be occupied as the home or residence of two or more families, which families may consist of one or more persons living independently of each other and having a common right in the halls, stairways, yard, courts, cellar, sinks, water-closets, or privies or any of them. Where the occupants of dwelling-houses contiguous, and vertically, divided, each occupied and intended, arranged or designed to be occupied as the home or residence of one family or more have a common right in or use in common the halls stairways, yards, cellars, sinks, water-closets, or privies or any of them, such dwellings are tenement houses.

Thickness of a Wall. The minimum thickness of such wall.

Yard. An open unoccupied space on the same lot with a building between the extreme rear line of the house and the extreme rear line of the lot.

A front yard is an open unoccupied space between the front line of the building and the front line of the lot.

A side yard is an open unoccupied space between the side line of the building and the side line of the lot and shall be deemed an outer court on the lot line.

Words used in the present tense shall include the future; in the masculine, the feminine and neuter; in the singular, the plural, and in the plural, the singular; "shall" is always mandatory and not directory; occupied or used shall be construed as if followed by the words "or intended, arranged, designed, built, altered, converted to, rented, leased, let, hired, out, to be used or occupied". When any word designating any building premises or lot is used, it shall be construed as if followed by the words "or any part thereof".

The provision of these by-laws shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the protection of the health, welfare, and safety of the community.

PERCENTAGE OF LOT OCCUPIED

SECTION 11. No dwelling-house hereafter erected shall occupy either alone or with other buildings more than sixty-five per cent of a corner lot nor more than fifty per cent of any other lot; the measurements to be taken at the ground level. No measurements of lot area shall include any part of any street or alley.

HEIGHT OF BUILDING

SECTION 12. No dwelling-house hereafter erected shall exceed in height the width of the widest street upon which it stands, unless such house be set back from the street a distance at least equal to the excess of such height over the width of such street but in no event shall a wooden building hereafter erected to be used for a tenement house exceed forty-five feet in height nor have more than two stories below the attic floor, and every building hereafter enlarged or altered for use as dwelling-house shall be made to conform to the requirements of this section. In no wooden tenement house hereafter

erected shall any story or any part thereof above the second story be occupied or arranged for housekeeping independently of the lower stories nor shall any provision be made for cooking nor shall any cooking be done above the second story.

REAR LOTS

SECTION 13. No portion of a building hereafter erected or altered for use as a dwelling-house shall be placed nearer the rear lot line than a distance equal to one-half its height; but in no event shall such distance be less than ten feet.

PROXIMITY TO OTHER BUILDINGS

SECTION 14. No portion of any wooden dwelling-house hereafter erected shall be placed at less distance than ten feet from the side line of the lot upon which it is to be located or within ten feet of another wooden building except where a brick external wall of a thickness and built in the manner prescribed for external walls of brick buildings is substituted for a wooden wall.

BASEMENT AND CELLAR ROOMS

SECTION 15. In tenement houses hereafter erected no room in the basement or cellar shall be constructed, altered, converted or occupied for living purposes.

CELLARS, DAMP-PROOFING AND LIGHTING OF

SECTION 16. Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have the walls below the ground level, and the cellar floor damp-proof. All cellars and basements in such tenement houses shall be properly lighted and ventilated and kept free from dampness in all their parts to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

SPACES UNDER FLOORS

SECTION 17. In any dwelling-house hereafter erected, under any part of which there is no cellar, the first or ground floor shall be at least two feet above the ground beneath and that adjacent thereto, and the space beneath such floor shall be kept free and clear, and shall be inclosed to prevent the accumulation of rubbish, but provided with ample ventilation and adequate drainage.

FOUNDATIONS

SECTION 18. Excavations for stone foundations shall be made at least six inches beyond the outside of foundation walls and shall not be back-filled until inspected. The foundations of all buildings for dwellings, except as provided in Section 19, shall be walls of masonry at least sixteen inches thick and piers of masonry or iron, laid in cement mortar; but cellar walls may be laid dry to within six inches of the finished grade, provided they are properly pointed inside with cement and lime mortar. All wooden buildings not more than two stories in height, may be built wholly or in part upon piers or posts. The foundations of all buildings must rest on solid ground or leveled surfaces of solid rock, or on piles, concrete, or other solid substance. Such foundation, other than solid rock, must not be exposed less than three feet below the adjacent surface of the ground exposed to frost. Piazzas and porches shall have suitable foundations of stone, brick, iron or concrete, built on solid bottoms, not less than three feet below, and extending not less than three inches above the finished grade. All foundations under masonry walls and piers shall be at least four inches wider than the finished wall or pier.

CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION 19. Cellar and house walls of concrete shall be poured with forms upon both sides and shall be well rammed to place. For houses two stories or more in height the thickness of the cellar walls shall be at least twelve inches, and for one-story houses the thickness shall be at least eight inches. The proportions of the mixture shall be in volume as follows:—

One part of Atlas Portland Cement or a brand of equal grade; two parts of clean, sharp sand; five parts of broken stone or well-screened gravel.

No concrete or other mason work shall be erected when the temperature is below freezing.

FIRE WALLS

SECTION 20. No building, to be used as a dwelling, shall hereafter be erected, and no existing building shall be altered or added to for such purpose, thereby giving it a frontage of more than fifty feet, without one or more partition walls of brick or some fire-resisting material, approved by the Inspector, extending from the bottom of the cellar or from a foundation wall to the under side of the roof-boarding, which shall be laid and be imbedded in mortar upon said wall. Such walls shall not be more than fifty feet apart throughout the length of the building. No existing building having a frontage of more than fifty feet shall be converted for use as a dwelling-house, without at least one partition wall, constructed as described in this section. Provided, however, that any single dwelling-house used for one family may be extended more than fifty feet in one direction without such partition wall.

APARTMENT HOUSE FIRE WALLS

SECTION 21. All houses arranged for the occupancy side by side of more than two families shall have a fireproof partition wall between each apartment, consisting either of a brick wall, not less than eight inches thick, extending from the cellar bottom to the under side of the roof-boarding, or of a brick or concrete wall not less than eight inches thick, extending from the cellar bottom to the top side of the first floor timbers, and above that to the under side of the roof-boarding, of two by four-inch studding, with the spaces between filled solid with bricks and mortar, or other fireproof material, not less than four inches thick, to make a smoke-tight barrier between the apartments.

WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS

SECTION 22. All wooden frame buildings shall be built with sills, posts, girts and plates, girts to be tenoned into the posts. All buildings shall be braced in each story and in cross-partitions if deemed necessary by the Inspector. No wall or ceiling of any building shall be lathed or otherwise covered until the Inspector has been notified in writing that the building is ready for such work, and until he has given written consent therefor. The Inspector shall act on such notice within forty-eight hours of its receipt.

In all wooden buildings not exceeding three stories in height the posts of which exceed twenty-two feet in length, the sills shall be not less than six by six inches, and the posts and girts not less than four by six inches; in all such buildings the posts of which are twenty-two feet or less in length, the sills shall be not less than four by six inches, laid flatwise, and the posts and girts not less than four by six inches; in all wooden buildings the studding of the outside walls shall not be less than two by four inches, set not more than sixteen inches on centres; in all wooden buildings the studding in all partitions carrying floor timbers shall not be less than two by four inches, set not more than sixteen inches on centres, and resting on girders not less than six by eight inches. All window studding to be not less than three by four inches. Ledger boards may be used in place of girts in one and one-half story houses or in dwellings where the attic floor is below the plates, if the spaces back of the ledger boards between studding shall be filled with joists of same size as wall-studs, cut in tight so as to prevent a draft in case of fire. All self-supporting walls or partitions above the first floor in any building shall be trussed in a manner approved by the Inspector.

FLOOR TIMBERS

SECTION 23. Floor timbers in dwelling-houses, when of good, sound spruce set sixteen inches on centres, shall be of the following sizes:— for a span not exceeding ten feet the timbers shall be not less than two by seven inches; for a span not exceeding thirteen feet the timbers shall be not less than two by eight inches; for a span not exceeding fifteen feet the timbers shall be not less than two by nine inches; for a span not exceeding seventeen feet the timbers shall be not less than two by ten inches; for a span not exceeding eighteen feet the timbers shall be not less than two by twelve inches; for a span not exceeding twenty feet the timbers shall be not less than two by fourteen inches; for a span not exceeding twenty-two feet the timbers shall be not less than three by twelve inches; for a span not exceeding twenty-four feet the timbers shall be not less than three by fourteen inches in size. In case other sizes, materials, and spacings are used for floor supports, the arrangements must be such as to secure a strength equivalent to that given above in the specifications for spruce. All floor timbers of eight feet or more span shall be bridged at intervals not greater than six feet apart with bridging at least one by two inches in size.

Girders when of good, sound spruce shall be not less than six by eight inches under main partitions. Summers or floor timbers doubled, or their equivalent shall be used under all cross partitions in the first floors of all dwellings. Headers and trimmers of all openings more than four feet square in the floors of dwellings shall be floor joints doubled or their equivalent. Beams under carrying partitions in the first floors shall be supported on piers or cement filled iron posts, the latter not less than three and one-half inches in diameter, or their equivalent, the same to be spaced not more than eight feet apart on centres. In case structural steel or hard pine beams are used the spacing of the posts shall be such as to give a supporting strength equivalent to the above specifications for spruce. Floor timbers for any attic whether finished or unfinished, to which there is access by stairs shall not be less than two by seven inches.

All cutting of floor timbers for the passage of pipes shall be on their upper edges, and no cut shall exceed two inches in depth, or be made more than three feet from the bearing point of the timber unless the consent of the Inspector has first been obtained. No cutting in the under side of a floor timber will be allowed for any reason.

ROOF TIMBERS

SECTION 24. In buildings which are eighteen feet or more in width, rafters for pitched roofs shall measure not less than two by six inches, and be spaced not more than twenty inches on centres; in buildings which are less than eighteen feet in width, the size of rafters may be determined by the Inspector. Valley rafters twelve feet or more in length shall not be less than two by eight inches. All timbers herein mentioned are to be solid sticks excepting the plates, which may be in two pieces, each two by four inches, thoroughly spiked together. Flat roofs shall be timbered the same as floors.

BRICK BUILDINGS, BOND

SECTION 25. All brick walls shall be built with proper bond and all intersections of walls shall be thoroughly bonded together with brick or tied together with wrought iron straps as often as every eight feet in height. Floor beams shall be anchored to brick walls on which they rest and to each other so as to form continuous ties across the building at least every ten feet.

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES, THICKNESS OF WALLS

SECTION 26. External walls of brick dwelling-houses, if not more than twelve feet in height, above the foundation walls, shall be not less than eight inches thick for their entire height; if two stories and not more than twenty-five feet in height, they shall not be less than twelve inches thick to the top of the second floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height; and if three stories and more than twenty-five feet in height, they shall be not less than twelve inches thick to the top of the third floor, and not less than eight inches thick for the remaining height.

EXTERNAL WALLS, BRICK BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLING-HOUSES

SECTION 27. The external walls of all brick buildings, other than dwelling-houses, if not more than forty feet in height, above the foundation walls, shall be of the following thickness. Walls for the two topmost stories shall be at least twelve inches in thickness; for the next two stories, reckoning downward, at least sixteen inches in thickness, and for all subsequent stories an increase of four inches in thickness, shall be secured for each twenty-five feet in height. Provided, however, that the method known as "Mill Construction" may be used, whereby the external walls are constructed of a series of piers, of such width as the Inspector may approve, and of the thickness above prescribed for the external wall. Said piers to be connected by curtain walls. Said curtain walls shall be well bonded to the piers, and not less than eight inches thick, in which all windows or other openings must be made. All floors must be supported on the piers and no portion of a floor shall for any reason be supported on curtain walls.

The external walls of brick buildings, not exceeding twenty-five feet in height and covering an area not exceeding two thousand square feet, to be used for stables or light mechanical purposes, may be twelve inches thick.

PARTY WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLING-HOUSES

SECTION 28. Party walls and all partition walls of brick, in all buildings other than dwelling-houses with external walls not exceeding forty feet in height, shall be not less than sixteen inches to the top of the second floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height, and, in buildings having external walls exceeding forty feet in height, said walls shall be not less than twenty inches thick to the top of the second floor, nor less than sixteen inches thick to the top of the third floor, and not less than twelve inches thick for the remaining height.

DOORWAYS

SECTION 29. No opening or doorway shall be cut through or formed in a party partition wall of any building without a permit from the Inspector of Buildings, and every such doorway shall have its top, bottom and sides of stone, brick or iron, and shall be closed by two doors of wood, covered with metal, with an air-space between them of at least four inches, and said doors shall be hung to slide or swing in wooden frames entirely covered with metal, or to iron hinges or track in brick or stone rabbets

PIERS AND COLUMNS

SECTION 30. All brick piers shall be built of the best quality of good, well-burnt, hard brick, laid in cement and sand mortar and well wet when laid in warm weather. Brick piers under lintels, girders or columns of brick buildings shall have a properly proportioned cap of castiron or steel the full size of the pier. Brick piers and buttresses shall be bonded with through courses, leveled and bedded each course, and where their foundations rest upon piles a sufficient number shall be driven to insure a proper support.

CHIMNEYS

SECTION 31. Disapproved.

CHIMNEY LININGS

SECTION 32. Disapproved.

CHIMNEYS, SMOKE-PIPES

SECTION 33. Disapproved.

CHIMNEYS, HEARTHS

SECTION 34. Disapproved.

FIREPLACES

SECTION 35. Disapproved.

FIREPROOFING DETAILS

SECTION 36. *a.* All elevator wells, clothes chutes, and light shafts, unless built of brick, shall be filled in flush between the wooden studs with fireproof materials, or lined with metal or plastered on metal lathing, as may be directed by the Inspector, and all woodwork inside of such wells or shafts shall be lined with tin plate lock-jointed.

b. Where floor beams rest on partition caps or on girders, wall girts or wooden sills shall be filled in between such beams, from the caps, girders, girts or sills to four inches above lining floor above, solid, with brick and mortar or other fireproof material.

c. In brick buildings the space between the furring on the outside walls, or brick partitions, shall be filled flush with mortar for a space of five inches in width above and below the floor beams of each story.

d. Where basement or other flights of stairs are enclosed by partitions of brick or wood, the space between the studs or wall furring shall be so fire-stopped with brick or mortar as to effectually prevent any fire from passing up between such studs or furring back of the stair stringers.

e. All flights of stairs between two floors shall have a smoke-stop built between the stringers and properly constructed.

f. A space of at least one inch shall be left between all woodwork and the chimneys, also around all hot-air and steam pipes; these spaces around chimneys and pipes where they pass through the floors shall be stopped with metal or other fireproof material, smoke tight. Steam pipes shall have metal sleeves and collars one-half inch larger in diameter than the pipe.

g. All channels and pockets for gas, water and soil pipes shall be made smoke-tight at each floor.

h. The space around all metal or brick ventilating ducts shall be fire-stopped at each floor with a metal or fireproof material as approved by the Inspector.

i. Where a building is occupied above the first floor for tenements or a lodging-house, and the lower story is occupied for stores and other purposes not connected with the upper floors, the stairways leading to such upper floors shall be enclosed with brick walls or wooden partitions; said partitions shall be covered with metallic lath and plaster or other fireproof material.

ELECTRIC WIRING

SECTION 37. Disapproved.

HEATING

SECTION 38. Disapproved.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION

SECTION 39. In every tenement house, dwelling or place where people are employed, hereafter erected, every room shall have at least one window opening directly upon the street or upon the yard, or court, an outer or inner, except that kitchenettes, pantries, water-closet compartments and bath-rooms may have such windows opening upon a light-well. All windows shall be so located as to properly light all parts of such rooms. No light-well shall be less than three feet in its least dimension nor less in area than twelve square feet for one story, and must be increased six square feet in area for each additional story, and the walls of such light-well shall be constructed of incombustible material.

SHAFTS AND COURTS

SECTION 40. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be, at the bottom of every shaft and court, a door giving sufficient access to such shaft or court to enable it to be properly cleaned.

WINDOWS IN ROOMS

SECTION 41. In every tenement house hereafter erected the total window area in each room, including water-closet compartments and bath-rooms, shall be at least one-eighth of the floor area of the room. The above window measurements shall be taken between the stop-beads.

SIZE OF ROOMS

SECTION 42. In every tenement house hereafter erected there shall be in each apartment at least one room containing not less than one hundred and forty square feet of floor area. Each room shall be in every part not less than eight feet high from the finished floor to the finished ceiling, except that an attic room need be seven feet six inches high in but one-half of its floor area.

PRIVACY

SECTION 43. In every apartment in any tenement house hereafter erected, access to every living-room and bedroom and to at least one water-closet shall be had without passing through any bedroom.

CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACES

SECTION 44. In every tenement house hereafter erected, there shall be at least one adequate chimney running through every floor with an open fireplace or grate or place for a stove, properly connected with said chimney, for every apartment.

PUBLIC HALLS

SECTION 45. In every tenement house hereafter erected, every public hall shall have at least one window, of the dimensions specified for rooms in this by-law, at each story, opening directly upon the street or upon a yard. Any part of a public hall which is shut off from any other part of said hall by a door shall be deemed a separate hall within the meaning of this section.

STAIRWAYS

SECTION 46. Every tenement house hereafter erected shall have two separate stairways leading from each apartment to the ground, access to these stairways being at two points as far apart as possible.

REPAPERING

SECTION 47. No wallpaper or kalsomine or other wash shall be placed upon any wall or ceiling or other portion of any tenement house unless all old paper, kalsomine or wash shall first be removed therefrom and said wall or other portion of building thoroughly cleaned.

ACCESS TO FLAT ROOFS

SECTION 48. Every building over two stories high and having a flat roof shall have permanent access to the roof, from the inside of the building, through an opening at least two feet by three feet, with fixed step-ladder or stair. Such opening shall have direct access from a public corridor or a stair hall and shall not be equipped with a lock.

ROOF HOUSES

SECTION 49. No roof houses shall be constructed on any building above the highest level permitted for the roof, except over stairs, tanks, elevators and elevator machinery, and such houses shall be no larger than is necessary to serve properly their purpose, and as approved.

PARAPETS

SECTION 50. No part of any parapet on a roof shall be more than six feet above the highest level permitted for the roof.

SKYLIGHT

SECTION 51. All skylights on roofs of buildings shall be metal and glass, and shall not be at any point higher than six feet above the highest level permitted for the roof except with special approval. Skylights not glazed with wire glass shall be protected with wire screens when required by the Inspector of Buildings.

BAYS, BALCONIES, PORCHES, CORNICES AND OTHER PROJECTIONS

SECTION 52. No parts of a building other than those mentioned in this division, shall project over any street, square or other public way.

Cornices may project a distance equal to one-twentieth of the width of the public way; provided, however, that in no case shall they in any part project more than three feet.

Window caps and sills, string courses and other projections may project one quarter of the projection allowed for a cornice of the wall on which they occur.

Rain-water leaders and conductors shall not project more than seven inches.

Signs and marquises shall be allowed, if approved by the Board of Selectmen.

ROOF WATER

SECTION 53. No roof shall be so arranged as to discharge water, ice or snow upon a public way or adjoining property.

EXCEPTIONS

SECTION 54. Temporary buildings may be erected for the use of builders within the limits of the lots whereon buildings are in course of erection, or on adjoining vacant lots, and other temporary structures including platforms, stands, election booths, and tents may be erected upon permits issued by the Inspector and may be maintained for the period of time stated in the permit. No observation stand shall be constructed or maintained except in accordance with plans approved by the Inspector.

BILLBOARDS

SECTION 55. No billboards or signboards shall be erected or placed upon any building or structure or the roof thereof or upon the ground, unless the same be safely supported and securely fastened thereto.

ICEHOUSES

SECTION 56. Buildings to be used exclusively for the storage of ice may be erected in isolated localities and constructed of such materials and under such conditions as the Inspector may prescribe.

FIRE LIMITS

SECTION 57. Fire limits are established as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Main Street on the southerly side of Stimson's Bridge, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of the Shawsheen River to a point 140 feet westerly from the westerly side of Main Street, thence southerly on a line parallel with and distant 140 feet westerly from the westerly side of Main Street to a point 150 feet from Stevens Street, thence westerly and southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 150 feet northerly from the northerly line of Stevens Street, to land of Abbie Smith; thence southerly by the easterly boundary line of said Smith's land to Stevens Street, thence westerly by Stevens Street, to its intersection with Shawsheen Road; thence southeasterly by Shawsheen Road to a point 400 feet northwesterly from the northerly side of Cuba Street, thence southwesterly at a right angle with Shawsheen Road 100 feet, to a point; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with, and distant 100 feet from the southerly side of Shawsheen Road to a point 150 feet from Cuba Street, thence southwesterly and southerly on a line parallel with, and distant 150 feet westerly from the westerly side of Cuba Street to Red Spring Road, thence northeasterly by Red Spring Road to Essex Street, thence easterly by Essex Street to the east side of Shawsheen River; thence southerly along the easterly side of said river to a point distant 100 feet from Essex Street, thence easterly on a line parallel with, and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Essex Street to the base line of the Boston & Maine Railroad, right of way; thence southerly by said base line to a point in the prolongation of the northerly side of School Street, thence southeasterly by School Street to Central Street, thence southerly by Central Street, to a point distant 150 feet from School Street, thence southeasterly on a line parallel with and distant 150 feet westerly from the westerly side of School Street to Abbot Street, thence easterly by Abbot Street to School Street, thence southeasterly by School Street to Main Street, thence northerly by Main Street to Wheeler Street, thence easterly by Wheeler Street to Bartlet Street, thence easterly on a line in the prolongation of the northerly side of Wheeler Street, to a point 150 feet distant from Bartlet Street, thence northerly on a line parallel with, and distant 150 feet easterly from the easterly line of Bartlet Street to the southerly line of land of the Town of Andover occupied by the Public Schools, thence westerly by the southerly line of said town's land to Bartlet Street, thence northerly by Bartlet Street to Whittier Street, thence easterly by the Southerly line of Whittier Street to an angle, thence easterly on a line with the southerly line of Whittier Street, produced to a point distant 150 feet from Whittier Street, thence northerly on a line parallel with and distant 150 feet easterly from the easterly line of Whittier Street to Elm Street, thence westerly by Elm Street, to a point distant 150 feet from Wolcott Avenue, thence northerly on a line parallel with and distant 150 feet easterly from the easterly line of Wolcott Avenue to Walnut Avenue, thence by Walnut Avenue, to the dividing line between land of Parmenas W. Partridge and land formerly of John H. Flint, thence northerly and westerly following the easterly and northerly boundary line of said Flint's land to High Street, at a point adjoining Carmel Woods, thence southerly by High Street to Harding Street, thence westerly by Harding Street, to a point distant 200 feet from Main Street, thence northerly on a line parallel with, and distant 200 feet easterly from the easterly line of Main Street, to the Shawsheen River, thence westerly by the Shawsheen River to the point of beginning.

ROOFING MATERIALS

SECTION 58. The roof of every building hereafter erected or recovered in whole or in part within the fire limits herein established, and the top of every wood cornice, the top and sides of every dormer window and every other projection from such roof, shall be covered with fire-resisting material.

Fire-resisting material specified above, shall include slate, tile, asbestos, cement, tar and gravel, plastic slate, copper, tin, heavy asphalt-felt shingles of which the exposed surface is composed of slate chips or gravel, and such other incombustible material as may be approved in writing by the Inspector of Buildings.

This section shall apply to the roof of any tenement house hereafter erected or recovered in whole or in part wherever located.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of wood shingles in repairing any roof now covered with wood shingles, provided that the area so repaired shall not exceed one quarter of the total shingled area of the roof and provided the building is not altered in height or otherwise generally reconstructed.

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 59. The chief of police upon the application of the Inspector of Building shall cause complaint to be made before the proper court for any violation of any provision of this by-law.

The Board of Selectmen upon the application of the Inspector of Buildings may institute proceedings to enforce this by-law and to enjoin the erection, continuance or occupation of any building in violation of the provisions of this by-law.

PENALTY

SECTION 60. Whoever violates any provision of this by-law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense to be paid into the treasury of the town of Andover.

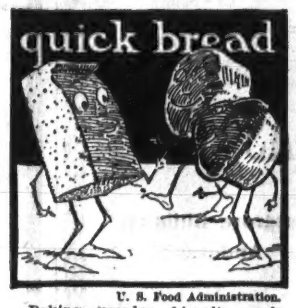
A true copy—Attest:

GEORGE A. HIGGINS,
Town Clerk.

BOSTON, MASS., February 27, 1918

The foregoing by-laws are hereby approved.

HENRY C. ATTWILL,
Attorney-General



U. S. Food Administration.

Baking powder biscuits, co'n bread, muffins, brown bread, griddle cakes en waffles is wot dey call "quick breads."

You all makes 'em wid one cup er wheat flour ter two cups er substitute flour to save all de wheat dat kin be saved fer de sojers. Some folks kin git er'long widout any wheat at all and are glad to do it ter help win de war.

Dat ain't bad med'cine to take, fo' who's gwine tu'n up his nose at good co'n bread er biscuits er flapjacks?

Soy Beans

So many have asked me about this odd bean that I think you may all like to share my gleanings from press cuttings. This bean has been used, I find, many years in the United States in sections where it can be grown, and lately has been canned for the market, but you will hardly find it on hand so soon here in Andover. In Japan where milk is scarce and the soy bean will grow freely, the poor supply the value of our cows' milk with this and kindred vegetables and make curds and cheese from them. They are also eaten as we do Lima beans. They contain a large proportion of fat to the protein and only a little starch, so require no butter nor pork in serving like our common Yankee bean. Cattle fare well with this food product and we can share with them this and the alfalfa—I hear to our advantage. A good flour or meal is also made of this and its mate, the cow pea, if I am not wrong, and is used as we do cornmeal, which in our style of milling loses much fat, I believe. Bean oil is obtained by pressure, which leaves a cake rich in both fats and foodstuff. This cake can be ground to flour after transporting. The Department of Agriculture has been experimenting and sending out recipes in Circular 113 from the Division of Publication, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Japan makes cheese and soy sauce and soup from these beans. Soy sauce gives the peculiar flavor to rice and other tasteless grains we get in Chinese and Japanese restaurants. Some crops do well in some parts of Massachusetts, but as it cannot be used in cooking very much as we use our own Boston bean, we shall not need it for a while till our tastes change. We are not vegetarians like the Orientals, and this fat stuff can't be baked as we do our Saturday vegetable with pork, which adds the New England flavor no matter what the fat used. Salt pork, ham, bacon, corned beef, even corned mutton I have eaten with relish in my Boston beans. The bean has 36 to 38 per cent protein, to 18 to 20 per cent fat, so near meat. It must be an ideal food for cattle.

Experiments were made by a lady Chinese doctor in London once, for milk as good as cow's milk, costing three pence and cheese the same, per pound, but the bean cannot be raised in England, and the cost of everything from Manchuria is prohibitive now for lack of merchant marine service.

Bean oil from Harbin, Manchuria, will some time be on our market when we finish up our belated job of shipbuilding. At present, coal in Manchuria costs 90 kopeks a pound while soy bean cake only costs 75, so they burn the cakes, which make fine fuel, and all the rubbish is easily disposed of at harvest time by gleaners from the poor classes. Jap cheese called "Fo-Fu" is served in restaurants in palatable style but cannot be made at home as it needs peculiar mechanics and a corporation to handle it economically; so they buy it in the market as we do our baker bread. "Shoyu" is the soy sauce for flavor also sold in the markets. The bean is also cooked for cattle and horses. We are a little too far north, our side the two big equatorial Gulf Streams that modify climate, and so do not plant this bean save on warm, well-drained soils, not too far up hill, lest a late frost catch them. "Medium Green" and "Ito San" are the two varieties that have the short season needed to perfect, and will escape most frosts like Longfellow or Stickney corn. One man, Mr. William Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural station, from whose report printed in the Transcript I got a lot, says he only has had two bad frosts after twenty-six years of culture and only in 1911 and 1914 did the crop fail utterly. One half-bushel of seed inoculated the first year to obtain the proper bacteria was used per acre, planted in rows 30 inches apart 5 seeds each foot, and a yield was obtained of twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; the average Department of Microbiology supplies the proper bacteria to start this bean well in a new home. It does not return to the soil what our old-style Yankee bean will do. There is little rubbish on account of the way of harvesting. He says cow peas will not grow either in Massachusetts, where the soy bean fails. Cow peas are harder to handle as a crop and I am not after cow peas now.

No meal is complete in China without this soy flavor. In London in Chinese restaurants they serve a sauce that tastes like beef juice, and Armour's little flavor cakes can do no more. I hope that the Vegex made in England will soon return to our market, as it is all vegetable and has the flavor needed to make vegatable messes palatable. Somebody here may yet hit it with soy bean paste. My only recipe may be familiar to all but I send it in, cut from the Portland Argus (which has not time nor space to give credit for its finds usually). You take a quart (better try one pint first) of soy beans picked over, and soak all night; and add fresh water and one-half teaspoon of soda to them and boil gently till softened. Place in your bake-dish with one teaspoon of salt and two tablespoons of molasses, cover with boiling water, bake slowly three or four hours; keep covered till the last hour and serve with tomato sauce which will appeal to an Oriental if you add a cup of soy liquor, with a teaspoon of flour wet with cold water, and bits of onion and chopped green or red peppers to taste. Pour this over the serving for those who like the added "bite".

This is, as you see, a cold weather dish and all depends on the flavor of the sauce whether the average young American takes to it, as they have no conscience about saving or food conservation as yet. They are not yet pinched with Belgian, Italian, and Polish hunger like their fellows abroad.

C. H. A.

QUALITY ICE CREAM
of the Boston Ice Cream Co.
Coffee Harvard
Vanilla Harlequin
Chocolate Country Club
Strawberry In brick form
In bulk
P. SIMEONE & CO.
PUBLIC TELEPHONE WAITING ROOM
MUSGROVE BLOCK Phone 8505 ANDOVER

BALLARDVALE

UNION CONGREGATIONAL
Rev. A. H. Fuller, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by the pastor.
6.00. Y.P.S.C.E.
7.30 Thursday. Prayer meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL
Rev. J. P. Cordero, Pastor

10.30. Worship with sermon by the pastor. Topic, "A Christian's Relation to Life."
6.30. Epworth League. Topic, "All for Christ My Tongue." Miss Helen Wells, leader.
7.00. Praise service with address by the pastor on the Book of Chronicles.
7.30 Thursday. Prayer meeting.

Payments on the second and third issues of Liberty Bonds will be received at the Branch Library on Tuesday evening next from 7 to 8.

Mrs. Ruth M. Trent observed her ninety-sixth birthday Thursday. She received many cards and tokens of esteem from her neighbors and friends.

A letter received from William Shaw stated that the bones in his arm seem to be knitting satisfactorily and he has good reason to expect to recover the full use of his arm.

Given a Party

A number of friends of Walter York, who goes to camp this week, gathered in Good Templars hall and tendered him a farewell party last Saturday evening. Clifford Wrigley in the name of his friends, with a neat speech presented him with a safety razor. Ice cream and cake were served. Games were played and a general good time was enjoyed by all present.

Who Must Register in September

All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the President for registration. The only exceptions are:

(a) Persons who, prior to the day set for registration by the President, have registered either under the terms of the Act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not;

(b) Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers appointed and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the Act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; and

(c) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States.

Garfield Lodge, K. of P, 172, will meet Monday evening, September second at seven-forty-five o'clock. Let every one that can attend do so, as business of importance will be transacted for the fall term.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

John Watson of Salem street is at Salisbury Beach for several days.

John C. Collins, local contractor, has purchased an automobile truck.

Miss Julia Conley of Summer street is spending a week at Revere Beach.

George Dunnells has changed his residence from Elm street to Summer street.

G. A. Yunggebauer will reopen his meat and provision store on Thursday, September 5.

Miss Theresa Remmes of St. Margaret's hospital, Brighton, is visiting at her home on Missionary Lane.

Miss Anna McNally and Mrs. Hibbert of High street are spending a vacation in Providence and Newport.

Mrs. Edwin Sulkowski of Summer street is visiting Mrs. Horace Seymour, formerly Miss Alice Murphy of this town.

Howard Bell, chemist at the Globe Mills, Utica, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bell, Salem street.

Archibald L. Tyler of Bridgewater, N. H., formerly of Andover, is now in overseas duty on the U. S. S. Aroostook.

Mrs. Thomas Holden and family and Mrs. J. McNab of Maple avenue have returned after spending a week's vacation at Hampton Beach.

Thomas W. Platt, Jr., of the U. S. Naval Reserve, stationed at Nash Island, Me., returned Tuesday after a fifteen-day furlough in town.

Herbert Holt, son of Mr. and Mrs Frank L. Holt, was one of the Andover Press "boys" called for service in the Naval Reserves last October. For a while he was stationed on Bumpkins Island, but later was sent to Norfolk, Va. He has not had a furlough since the first of November, and it is not often that he has a chance to write home, but in a recent letter received by his parents, he says that he has travelled more than ten thousand miles on the ocean, visiting many foreign ports in France, Italy and Spain, and has been on the Mediterrannean and Ionian Seas. His Fourth of July was spent where he could hear the big guns booming from the battlefield.

Andover Men Called September 3-6

To Camp Devens:—
Robert T. N. Black
Irving Z. Humphreys
Libois Bonitatibus
George Chisholm Davis
Fred W. Koch, Jr.
Claremont I. N. Gray
To Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
Frederick W. Gilliard
Joseph A. Miller
John F. Winters
William Steed, Ballardvale, alternate
To Camp U. S. Troops, Syracuse, N. Y.
Henry Dana Bevins
Douglas E. A. Spark
James S. Goodwin
Joseph H. Arsenault, alternate

LAWRENCE GAS CO.
370 Essex Street Lawrence
Musgrove Building Andover

War Meeting and Dinner

Plans for the monster patriotic meeting and dinner of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade to be held at the Ocean Echo Pavilion, Salisbury Beach, Wednesday, September 11, are now complete, and Edmund G. Sullivan of Salem, the chairman of the committee this year, is distributing the tickets to his associates on the committee who are as follows: George E. Rix of Lawrence, Wilmot A. Reed of Gloucester, Nat H. Stackpole of Haverhill, Byron H. Sargent of Merrimac, Edwin J. Graves of Amesbury, Guy E. Nickerson of Salisbury Beach, Timothy D. Donahue of Newburyport, Albert W. Batchelder of Salem, John F. Williams of Marblehead, Horace H. Atherton, Jr., of Saugus, Robert W. McKay of Cliftondale, Wm. H. Day, Jr., of Lynn, Patrick J. Woods of Peabody, Sanford E. Gillette of Danvers, Irving T. Hunt of Groveland.

The speakers are the following: Maj. Gen. Crozier, the new commander of the Department of the Northeast, which includes all of New England except a part of Connecticut near New York City; Congressman Joseph G. Miller of Seattle, Washington, who recently visited the Western battle fronts and saw the Rainbow Division from his Pacific Coast home country in action; James H. Higgins, manager of the George P. Ide Shirt and Collar Company of Troy, N. Y., who is rated as one of the best humorous after-dinner speakers in the Empire State; Hamilton Holt, editor of Harper's Weekly and a wonderful speaker, who returned August 15 from a three months' visit to Europe where he visited all the western battlefronts from the English Channel to the Adriatic Sea and was the guest while there of the Belgian, English, French, American and Italian governments.

Maj. Gen. Hugh P. McCain has also been invited to be present and say a few words about the service of his close friend, the late Colonel Augustus P. Gardner.

The Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan will be offered for sale September 28-October 19.

A Well-Equipped Candidate

August 30, 1918.

To the voters of the Fifth Councillor District:

For the second time I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for the executive council. Three years ago I contested the nomination with Hon. Frederick H. Tarr of Gloucester, and was defeated in the district by about fifty votes. Mr. Tarr has since served the commonwealth and this district with much credit and is not now a candidate. I feel that it is not unreasonable, under the circumstances, therefore, that I again seek the honor of the Republican nomination.

Peabody, my native city, has not had a local representative in the council for twenty-two years. The Republicans of Peabody, three years ago, gave me eleven hundred votes at the primaries, to fifty-four for my opponent. I refer to this home commendation as such testimony of local esteem, good will and endorsement as you may see fit to give it.

of local esteem, good will and endorsement as you may see fit to give it.

As an individual leather manufacturer of some years experience and modest success, I feel justified in aspiring for public office after many seasons of political service in the Republican ranks, and as a contributor to many campaigns of other Republicans and the Republican party.

In approaching this contest I am impressed by the desire of voters today to have in public office, men who have no connection, financial or otherwise, with large public service corporations, whose perfectly proper desires may yet run contrary to public demands and necessities.

For three successive years I was president of the Essex Co. Republican Club. I was a delegate to the National convention at Chicago in 1912, and was last year appointed by Gov. McCall as a trustee of the State hospital at Danvers, which office I now hold. Since the beginning of the war, I have been chairman of the exemption board for Division twenty-six, comprising Danvers and Peabody, and have been active in the various campaigns in behalf of the war.

Your support and vote for my candidacy for councillor in the primaries on Tuesday, September 24, 1918, will be greatly appreciated, and if nominated I assure you that your trust and confidence will not have been misplaced.

Very truly yours,
J. F. INGRAHAM, Jr.

Notices Concerning Peach Stones

The Government needs peach pits, and if the residents of Andover will deliver them to Mrs. H. A. S. Read of 11 Locke street, she will see that they reach headquarters. Attention is also called to an article in another column from the Boston Herald and Journal, concerning peach pits or stones.

Accident at Race Course

The Boston Globe of August 29th, has the following note concerning a slight accident to a local woman.

Another fatal horse accident occurred to All Ablaze, a hunter, well-known at Boston Horse Shows, who reared and fell over backward as he was entering the ring, his neck being broken. He was ridden by Mrs. F. H. Paige of Andover, who was thrown and slightly bruised. He is owned by Mrs. G. W. Simpson of Boston.

Presentation

Tuesday night on behalf of the vestry and girl choir of Christ church, Blanchard E. Ralph was presented with a wrist watch by B. Frank Michelsen, organist and choirmaster at the church. The gift was in recognition of Mr. Ralph's efficient services as organist in June and July at the Christ church during the illness of Mr. Michelsen. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ralph of Chapman court, and left Thursday for special military service at Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.

LOST—Pocketbook containing small sum of money between School and Florence streets. Finder to leave same at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE and receive reward.

FOR SALE



Two Steam or Water Heaters
Medium Size for 8 or 10 Radiator in first class condition, must be sold at once.
W. H. WELCH COMPANY
PLUMBING
GAS AND STEAM FITTING JOBBING A SPECIALTY
Phone 128 Musgrove Building

Arrived this Week
carload of well-broke South Dakota horses.
Heavy draft, express and farm chunks.
On sale until sold, at the Bliss Stock Farm, West Andover, Mass. Tel. 21-W

To The Andover Public

The Amusement Season Commences Labor Day, Monday, September 2nd

For the benefit of those in Andover who have not yet made themselves acquainted with the character of pictures shown at the ANDOVER COLONIAL THEATRE, the management urges them to do so at once by the following methods:

(1) *Ask Someone Who Goes Regularly.*

(2) *Go in and See for Yourselves.*

RESULT—The Sooner You Find Out the More Will This Announcement be Appreciated.

You have our assurance that the same High Standard of Pictures will be maintained as in the past, changed only by possible improvements.

I THANK YOU

The Management

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT

Essex, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of Ella S. Day late of Andover, in said County, (wife of Charles A. Day) deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presente /to said Court for probate, by Chester T. Woodbury, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lawrence in said County of Essex, on the ninth day of September A. D., 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Harry R. Dow, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, JR., Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT

Essex, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Adam Scott Lindsay, late of Andover, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Helen M. Lindsay, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lawrence in said County of Essex, on the ninth day of September, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, HARRY R. DOW, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, Jr., Register.

Andover, Mass., August 12, 1918.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Essex:-

Gentlmen:-

The undersigned, Inhabitants of the Town of Andover, respectfully represent that a new way has recently been constructed from North Main Street, westerly to Poor street, about five hundred feet north of the junction of said North Main Street, and Poor Street, in said Town, and that because of the construction of said way, a portion of Poor Street, is no longer necessary as a highway.

WHEREFORE, they pray that after due notice and a hearing, you will discontinue that portion of Poor Street, between North Main Street, and the said new way and that you will lay out said new way as a highway or relocate the said Poor Street to include said way.

WM. M: WOOD, and SIX OTHERS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Essex, ss. Court of County Commissioners
July Term, A. D. 1918, to wit, August 21, 1918.

On the foregoing petition, ORDERED: That said petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Salem, in said County on Monday, the twenty-third day of September, 1918, at eleven o'clock a. m., by publishing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper printed in Andover in said County, once a week for three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said twenty-third day of September. And also by serving the Town Clerk of the Town of Andover, with an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, thirty days at least; and by posting up an attested copy thereof in two public places in said town, fourteen days at least, before the said twenty-third day of September, at which time and place, said Commissioners will proceed to view the premises and make such order in relation to the prayer of said petition as by law they be authorized to do.

Attest:-
A. N. FROST, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
Attest:-
EZRA L. WOODBURY, Asst. Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon
Attest:-
SAMUEL JOY, Deputy Sheriff.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

The Registrars of Voters of the Town of Andover will be in session on the following dates for the purpose of giving persons entitled to vote, but whose names are not already on the Voting Lists, an opportunity to register before the coming State Primaries and Election.

At Town House

On Friday, Sept. 6, Friday, Sept. 13, Friday, Oct. 4, Wednesday, Oct. 16, from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M., and Saturday, Oct. 26, from 12 M. to 10 P.M.

At Old Schoolhouse, Ballard Vale

On Monday, Oct. 21, from 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.

After ten o'clock in the evening of the last day fixed for registration they will not until after the next election add names to the registers except the names of voters examined as to their qualifications between the preceding thirty-first day of March and the close of registration.

Persons of foreign birth will be required to produce their naturalization papers.

CHARLES W. CLARK
JOHN F. HURLEY
PATRICK J. SCOTT
GEORGE A. HIGGINS
Registrars of Voters

Andover, August 30, 1918

Paper, Rags, Magazines, Iron and Old Metals

When you have any of the above please don't forget us. Your satisfaction is always our aim. Help us in these trying times instead of selling to those outsiders that can get enough in their own city. We solely depend on this town for a living.

H. KRINSKY
69 Park St., Andover
Tel. 261-R

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—A woman to help with laundry work and cleaning for two or three days during the latter part of each week. Address "B" Townsman Office.

WANTED—Position as Companion Housekeeper, by a woman of experience. Best of references furnished. Address, "COMPANION," Townsman Office.

FOR SALE—1 Old-fashioned Mahogany Sleigh Bed, 1 New Mahogany Corner China Closet. Inquire of B. S. FLAGG.

Jersey Bull at Stud. Sophie 19's Tormentor 10. Best known son of $7500 bull, whose heifers are freshening with 15 to 20 quarts of milk a day, making up to 2½ pounds butter daily. Special service fee, $5.00 with papers. August and September, 1918.

WOOD FARM
No. Andover, Mass.
Berry's Corner

Berkshire Boar at Stud. Duke's Successor 9th, siring litters of 10 which are selling before born at $15.00 each. Special service fee $5.00 during August and September.

WOOD FARM
No. Andover, Mass.
Berry's Corner

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PROBATE COURT

ESSEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Martha A. Russell late of Andover in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for probate, by Hattie L. R. Abbott who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem in said County of Essex, on the sixteenth day of September A.D. 1918, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Andover Townsman, a newspaper published in Andover, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Harry R. Dow, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

HORACE H. ATHERTON, Jr., *Register.*